The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5294. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

How the Democrats Expect to Carry Ohio and Indiana.

The Kentucky Kuklux Klan to Vote in Both States.

Great Republican Meetings Throughout the West.

Speech of Ex-Gov. Boutwell at the Massachusetts Convention.

THE GREAT WEST.

The Danger in Ohio and Indiana—The Democratic Chances There—Importing Votes—Money Coming from New-York—What Rosecrans' Neighbors Think—Rows in the Democratic Column.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1868.

In a conversation with the editor of the *Enquirer*, last night, he made the astounding revelation that Mr. SEYMOUR would carry Ohio by 20,000 majority. This assertion, made in the light of the Vermont election, might be taken as a Nasban joke. Certainly the *Enquirer* gentleman does not think that a majority of the legal voters in this State prefer the Job Trotter Democratic nominee for President and Alfred Jingle candidate for Vice-President, with all the prospects of war again, and a reopening of the unhappy issues which have for a quarter of a century arrayed citizen against citizen in this country, to GRANT, whose avowed platform is, "Let us have peace." But Democracy is desperate. The leaders of that party know that a defeat now is the death-knell of that organization. And they further feel that the election in Ohio and Indiana a month hence will in all probability settle the question of the Presidential succession. And, therefore, to accomplish their designs, nothing will be reserved, but all means will be freely resorted to. As the canvass advances, it is clearer, day by day, to any observing and reasonable individual, that the Democratic chances in Ohio are growing "small by degrees and beautifully less." Poor PENDLETON, upon his return from way down in Maine, instantly remarked the tide in favor of GRANT and peace. He is too sagacious a politician not to see it. His dispatch to Gen. McCLERNAND that "the state of the canvass in Ohio" compelled him to withdraw all his Illinois appointments, shows that he isn't so certain of a Democratic triumph in Ohio as the editor of the *Enquirer*. It is a concession by Mr. PENDLETON that his party is falling behind—that Republicanism is growing strong, and dangerous to the prospects of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. The unsophisticated manner in which Gen. McCLERNAND exposed the party to this humiliating confession of hopelessness, entitles him to a fat place in BINCKLEY's Detective Corps after Commissioner ROLLINS. Or should he be severely reprimanded by BELMONT for playing the marplot in this verdant manner? The *Enquirer* and other Democratic journals explain PENDLETON's action on the hypothesis that Illinois is safely Democratic, and hence he works where his work is the more needed. Nothing could be more absurd. Illinois is thirty per cent. stronger in Republicanism than even Ohio. What have the Democrats seen in Illinois to indicate that they will be able to submerge the more than 50,000 Republican majority there in the last election? It is especially interesting to observe how calmly and philosophically these gentlemen compute the coming results, and of course anybody can see just how surely Democratic Illinois must be, while Ohio, which last year came within 3,000 of going for Copperheadism, is extremely insecure for that party! There is logic for you. The fact is, the Frank Blair warriors have no hope of capturing Illinois. No fraud or stratagem of theirs can overwhelm the stable patriotism of that Commonwealth. But they have some chance in these two States of Ohio and Indiana. Do you wish to know wherein it exists?

The registry law of Indiana is a legislative farce. A registry of twenty days only is required. Proof is fast accumulating at Indianapolis, and in this city and Columbus, as well as at other central points, that large advances of money continue to flow into copperhead coffers from New-York. Soon the names of men will be brought to light, who have raised these moneys and brought them West. Now it might not be reprehensible if these gentlemen obtained money from any quarter or section of the country, if used in a legitimate way to conduct the political campaign. But they do not apparently make effort to conceal their purpose. Last evening here I had a long conversation with a young man who served four years in the rebel army, who is a fervent Democrat, and doesn't blush to say he is a member of the Kuklux Klan. He furthermore added that the Klan was strong in Ohio and Indiana, and that all the work of the canvass is mapped out, the Klans understanding, with military precision, just the labors and parts they are to perform respectively. And I do not do him injustice when I put the construction upon his assertions which was palpable—that by concerted movements, ten thousand Kentucky Democrats (which is synonymous with rebels) will be voted in Southern Indiana, and an equal number in Southern Ohio. This is unquestionably the programme. A correspondent of the *Gazette* of this city, in a letter from New-Albany, just across the Ohio River from Louisville, says:

"Yesterday $50,000 was raised in the City of Louisville to carry the election in Ohio and Indiana; a levy was made upon all officials, and the business men generally, and they all responded. It is known, beyond all doubt, that voters will be colonized upon us from Tennessee and Kentucky. The following is a verbatim report of a conversation accidently overheard in the De Pann House of this city. One of the emissaries who had been out on a negotiating trip had just returned, and was accosted by a brother Cop thus:

'Hello! When did you get back?'
'Just arrived.'
'What luck?'
'Bully.'
'How many did you get?'
'Enough to carry the State, by ——.'"

He meant the State of Indiana. All the railways in process of construction, and also those in operation, which are under the control and management of Democrats, are just now employing surplus laborers everywhere and in every department. Their pay-rolls will bear me out in this statement. And Democratic manufacturers just at this juncture find it very necessary to employ large additional forces. For instance, in Decatur County, Ind., in a precinct where the Kuklux hold almost unanimous sway, the father of the Democratic candidate for County Treasurer conducts a large woolen mill. To aid in the good cause he has just imported fifty new operatives. They claim to be residents of the State of Indiana. Of course they register and vote. Nobody dares question their exercise of the franchise upon pain of personal punishment. It has transpired that some of these imported citizens are recently from Louisville, Ky. Farmers, too, all over the regions bordering on the Ohio River, have, it seems, abundance of work and plenty of laborers. I mean Democratic farmers. The demand for laborers with them is great—astonishingly so—and the supply seems to keep pace. And this is the method of producing the great reactions boasted of by the Democracy. Wall-street pours through the conduit of the whisky ring her wicked contributions, and the "Dark and Bloody Ground," Kentucky, responds with hordes of unrepentant rebels. Now, to make Republican success sure, we shall have to be extraordinarily vigilant at the polls next month.

Cincinnatians, loyal to the Government, join with one voice in condemning Gen. ROSECRANS in his late sad and sickening surrender to the impudent and self-important Southern rebels. While most men concede that the rebel reply to "Rosa's" letter is dignified and well written, Gen. ROSECRANS' epistle to LEE is laughed at as ridiculous in the extreme. People who had great regard for ROSECRANS' independence and bravery are so thoroughly disgusted with such knavery that it wouldn't miss the mark much to say that they think the Hero of Stone River either demented or craven. Put the shoe on the other foot. Suppose LEE had written just such a letter to BEN. BUTLER, what would the Rhetts and Forrests and Prestons and Hamptons of Dixie thought of BOB LEE? This is the way the generous and magnanimous people of Cincinnati talk and feel. And no people are more generous than the citizens of the Queen City. Few men connected with the Union Army possessed the love and admiration of this people to so grand a degree as did ROSECRANS. But the tempter came. The victim yielded, and fame and consistency took wings, leaving a pitiable wreck behind. It is incomprehensible to me why men dash away, premeditatedly, bright records and enwrap themselves in the black vail of infamous inconsistency. But it is the world's history repeating itself simply, and the jewel of consistency remains a diamond in the rough.

In previous letters I have mentioned the name of Rev. MAX. P. GADDIS. He is one of the institutions of Cincinnati, and is famed for his original and eccentric ways and means. Last year he supported the prince of demagogues, SAM. CARY, for Congress. This year he is at fever-heat for "our side," and almost daily devotes his oratorical powers to the Republican cause. Somehow or other, ANDREW JOHNSON and Cincinnati are in a ceaseless mutual stew. I imagine the accidental occupant of the White House treasures up a grudge against this metropolis. I believe it was here he displayed his qualifications as a "drinkist," *en route* to Washington in 1865, to be inaugurated Vice-President. That drunk culminated in the Senate Chamber on the 4th of March, we all remember. But the Cincinnati *Gazette*, not waiting for any of his overt acts of apostacy, at that time published his debauchery, and from that hour he has cherished a revengeful bitterness toward this doomed city. At least it would seem so from the conspiracies he enters into to cripple Republicanism here, and bring it into disgrace. Mr. GADDIS could not consistently join in the Copperhead movement, and that subjects him to the odium of the Administration. And immediately the "rings" proceed to manœuvre for Mr. GADDIS' displacement from the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second Ohio District—that now misrepresented in Congress by SAM. CARY. Responsive to letters from the Treasury Department, Mr. GADDIS wrote a letter to the President from this city, dated 31st of August past. It is a pithy epistle, written in genuine Gaddisian style.

A Mr. DAVIS, a Democrat, now appears on the stage of action, in a published letter, wherein he asserts that CARY, member of Congress, stated to him on the morning of Sept. 1, that GADDIS' removal had been agreed on in Washington between himself and the President pending the impeachment trial, and that the appointment of one Mr. MEGRUE in his stead *was promised to him* (CARY) by the President, *in return for his* (CARY'S) *vote and influence in that* Judicial mystery. DAVIS has already taken the stump and promises an interesting *exposé*, showing, as he says, that a conspiracy "is being practiced upon the workingmen of the Second District, for the purpose of defrauding them of their votes." How much light then will be shed on WOOLLEY, the President, CARY and the mysteries investing Washington affairs last Spring, I do not know.

The work in the campaign at large goes bravely on. CARY will undoubtedly be handsomely defeated, and in all probability EGGLESTON will leave his popular opponent, STRADER, in the baggage transportation business, without the interruption of a Congressional career. The Republican meetings throughout Ohio and Indiana are immensely large, and everywhere the popular will is indicated. The Democracy, however, are not idle. HENDRICKS and PENDLETON are the great guns, and these fire away at a furious rate. Senator DOOLITTLE recently peregrinated through a portion of Indiana, but was received so cheerlessly that he inconsolably withdrew under the cover of physical disability. His name, significant as it is of "sweet sloth," is yet paraded everywhere on the buff and tan posters, which announce the assembling of the great barefooted with as much *éclat* as that when the big blood-red bills herald the coming of the annual circus and menagerie. But the faithful Democracy, even, get tired of DOOLITTLE, and prefer substituted in his name some one who can do more. No device, however glittering, can draw out such Democratic crowds as the Republicans are having. A mass meeting at Rushville, Ind., a day or two ago, was attended by the incredible number of fifteen or twenty thousand. The town is a small one, with not over fifteen hundred inhabitants, and but two railways lead to it. It was, therefore, a genuine rallying of the rural people. Six or eight speakers supplied the oratory, and order prevailed to an admirable extent. Much good was certainly accomplished.

Down in the "Pocket" the fires have been lighted, and just the other day—the 4th—a large and enthusiastic meeting convened in the City of Evansville—the home of Gov. BAKER. The meeting was held at Crescent City Springs, a beautiful grove, one and a half miles from the town, and the procession was so long that when the advance reached the grove the rear had not yet unwound itself from the labyrinth of vehicles in the city.

On Saturday, 5th, at Franklin, Ind., near the centre of the State, a rally of ponderous dimensions occurred. Hon. DICK THOMPSON, one of the old pattern Henry Clay Whigs, whose hair is silvered with the frosts of some sixty-odd Winters, and an orator of no inferior character, was among the speakers; and the list was lengthened by the names of Cols. CUMBACK and NELSON, Gen. COBURN and Major GORDON. The meeting was attended by thousands. Hoosier hospitality was dispensed in a sumptuous basket-dinner spread for the multitude.

Saturday night Cincinnati was fairly ablaze with glory. In six wards of the city Republican mass meetings were held, only less in numbers to the late grand city rallies. The Democrats are making all possible and conceivable efforts to carry the city. They will not succeed. On Saturday night but one Democratic meeting was assembled, and there was nothing wonderful in its size or enthusiasm.

During the same day about 5,000 Republicans assembled in Jackson County, Ohio, and were addressed by Gen. SHERWOOD, candidate for Secretary of State. Since this meeting Republicans claim a gain of many votes, and promise 500 majority for GRANT and COLFAX.

That night, at Lancaster, Ohio, over two thousand people turned out to dedicate the new Grant and Colfax Wigwam. The ladies had evinced their loyal taste and deep earnestness in the Republican cause by beautifully decorating the wigwam, and the fair sex exhibited as much interest in the proceedings as their masculine friends. One fact has presented itself to my mind with peculiar force this campaign. That is, that the ladies of the West are taking a deeper interest in political matter than ever before. Doesn't this augur sure triumph? I refer to the Republican ladies; and if any are skeptical as to *what* the Western ladies can do, look at this:

At Cambridge City, Ind., between Richmond and Indianapolis, last Friday evening, the ladies of that village gave out to their husbands, sons, fathers and brothers that *they* had prepared a Republican pole, nearly 100 feet high, ornamented with flag and streamer, and that an entertainment was offered the "lords" of witnessing the erection of the pole. The affair was entirely impromptu, yet its novelty, and the display of courage by the fair ones, brought out a thousand people. The ladies raised the pole, refusing every offer of aid from the "voters," and everything connected with the event was managed by them. Of course, there was music, speaking and a good time generally. This was grit enough for Mrs. CADY STANTON. I doubt if it commends itself to her, however, now that she is for the same *Revolution* that BLAIR is for.

The Democrats succeed in exhibiting a great amount of bellicose feeling and practice. They've determined on civil (or uncivil) war at any rate, if it must be a Kilkenny-cat conflict. At a big Democratic barbacue, held near Quincy, Ind., last week, melee and riot were the order of the day, and in their drunken orgies a leading Copperhead was fatally stabbed. In Shelbyville, recently, fifteen fights occurred at one sitting of a Democratic meeting. These were over party division and bolting. J. Q. T.

EX-GOV. BOUTWELL.

His Remarks at the Massachusetts State Convention.

The following is the address made by Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL at the Massachusetts State Convention on Wednesday last:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: We are assembled as representatives of the Republican Party of Massachusetts to select suitable persons for the several offices of the State, and to declare the opinions of the people of the Commonwealth upon the grave issues involved in the pending Presidential election. In our principles we are unchanged, and the issues before the country are the same, substantially, as the issues of 1864. What Massachusetts has been she is, and what she is she will continue to be. She opposes every form of slavery, she asserts the political equality of all men, and she maintains the constitutional authority and duty of the National Government to preserve the public liberties. She repudiates the theory that a State in which slavery exists may be termed properly a free State, and she denounces the claim, now set up by the remnant of the slaveholding aristocracy of the country, that the white race have an exclusive right to govern even in those communities where they are a mere minority. We do not expect to pacify the country by yielding to the unjust demands of those who involved it in civil war, nor do we count as the best friends of the Government those who have labored for its destruction. For the purposes of the Government we prefer the black man who has ever been loyal, to the white man who has always been disloyal. In the South a vast majority of the white men are rebels, and an equally large majority of the black men are patriots. Patriotism is the strength and the security of free States. All wise builders accept the aid of those who are in favor of the Government, and they canvass and question and if necessary reject those who are against the Government. We have no sympathy with the doctrines and prejudices which originate and foster distinctions on account of race or color, but we assert that the rebels of the South would have no cause for complaint if they were excluded from all political privileges. The nation has been generous to the rebels, yet they evince no gratitude, they exhibit no patriotism. LEE tenders advice, STEPHENS dictates a public policy, and FORREST threatens the renewal of civil war if the conduct of public affairs in Tennessee is distasteful to him. Justice and generosity on our part secure neither respect nor gratitude on theirs. But the rebels of the South are not alone culpable. They would have shrunk from civil war except for the encouragement given them by Northern Democrats. At the end of the war they would have accepted quietly the terms and conditions proposed by Congress, had not Democrats in the North encouraged them to resist the lawful authority of the Government; and now the work of reconstruction would be complete and the country everywhere at peace were not the wild passions of the rebellion inflamed by the Democratic platform and the declarations of Mr. BLAIR, who is already in the South the recognized leader of the Democratic Party and of the rebellion. Encouraged by these declarations and threats, the House of Representatives of the State of Georgia has ejected from their seats as members of the body, all persons of color, and this on account of their color, and for no other reason whatever. The right to elect to office, and the right to be elected to office, are the essential co-existing conditions of citizenship, and when separated both are lost. The denial of the right of the negro to be elected to office will be followed by the denial of his right to vote. The loss of these will prepare the way for the seizure of all his rights as a man and as a citizen. The example of Georgia, imitated by the other States of the South, will result in the expulsion of the negro from that region, and the distribution of this most unfortunate race, either as paupers or laborers, over the old free States of the North. The Republican Party has attempted to secure the negro in his rights as a citizen where he is, not only because he is entitled to those rights as a man, but also for the purpose of protecting the free white laborers of the North from unnatural and injurious competition. The interests of laborers are identical. If the laborer, white or black, is wronged, oppressed, persecuted in one State, whether Ireland, Georgia or Texas, he will flee, he must flee to some other State in search of protection, of employment and of a home. The Republican Party, through justice to the negro, seeks the prosperity of the South, and the prosperity, independence and progress of the entire laboring population of the country. The Democratic Party is no longer a party of principle. In the South it is under the influence of wild and dangerous passions, and in the North it has no hope of success except through the aid of those who have been in the rebellion. Hence the rebel leaders had been installed as the leaders of the Democratic Party, and proceed as of old to dictate its platform and propose its candidates. Hence the platform is revolutionary; hence their candidate for the Presidency is a man whose fidelity to the Union during the war is now the subject of debate; hence the nomination for the Vice-Presidency of an open candidate of a new rebellion. Who does not see that from 1860 to the present time the Republican Party has been patriotic and consistent, and that the Democratic Party has been inconsistent, unpatriotic and wrong? Had the Convention acceded to the demands of the Chicago Convention of 1864, the rebellion would have triumphed, and the Confederacy would now be recognized as a nation among the nations of the earth. Democratic policy would have ruined the country; Republican policy has saved the country. Upon every measure of the war and of finance the Democrats have been wrong, and the Republicans have been right. In 1862, when the necessities of the country were such that our material resources and credit combined would not command coin for the prosecution of the war, the Democratic Party denounced the issue of legal-tender notes as a fraud upon the people, as a measure calculated to inflate the currency, inflame prices, create and foster illegitimate speculations and deprive the pensioner, soldier and laborer of their just rewards and dues. Then they preferred the success of the rebels to a temporary departure from the hard money doctrines of BENTON and JACKSON. In 1862 they invoked the old traditions of the Democratic Party concerning paper money, and sought to awaken the prejudices of the ignorant and to arouse the fears of the timid against the only financial measure which was adequate to the exigency. In 1868 they demanded the issue of two thousand million dollars of paper money, a sum three times as great as the entire volume in circulation at the present time. Now they have no fears of an inflation of the currency; now they are ready to take the lead in inflaming prices and in stimulating speculation; now they are willing that the bondholder, the soldier, the pensioner and the laborer should be alike swindled and robbed. We resorted to the issue of four hundred million dollars of demand paper in time of war, in an exigency, as a war measure, tolerated and justified by the necessity of the country, yet never defended as a measure which a wise nation should adopt in time of peace; but now when peace is restored, when the country is regaining its prosperity, when the burden of taxation is rapidly diminishing, when the quantity of paper may be reduced without disaster and coin be restored to its legitimate function as a standard of business and a measure of value, the Democratic Party propose to multiply all the financial evils which, in the last extremity of human affairs, wait upon a people broken and harassed by the calamities of war. The measures of the Democratic Party are changed from time to time, but the object of their policy remains always the same. During the war the leaders sought to confine the Government and the people of the United States to the use of coin exclusively, well knowing that the struggle could not be long maintained upon a specie basis, and well knowing also that the premature end of the war, from a lack of means on our part, would secure the independence of the Confederacy. Hence, then, the zeal of the Democratic Party for a specie currency. Hence, then, their regard for the soldier, the pensioner and the laborer. They well know that the issue of $2,000,000,000 of United States notes on their face payable in coin on demand, would destroy private and public credit instantly, unsettle all the business and financial relations of the country, and involve the laborer and the millionaire in common ruin. If, now, the people should be misled into the adoption of the financial policy of the Democrats, the credit of the United States would sink to the level of that of the Confederacy during the winter of 1864. With our credit ruined, and our currency valueless, the rebellion and the Confederacy could be revived with a reasonable prospect of success. Thus is the financial policy of the Democratic Party, dictated by the master spirits of the rebellion, calculated to revive and establish the doctrine of secession, not as a theory merely, but as a fact in the politics of the country. The Republican Party takes bold and open issue with all these financial dogmas. We do not propose to tolerate, sanction, or permit, an issue of demand notes payable in coin to be exchanged for the time bonds of the United States. We intend to limit, and, if necessary, to diminish gradually the volume of paper money, until it approximates in value to the standard of coin. We intend that there shall be one currency for the bondholder, the merchant, the farmer, the pensioner and the laborer. That currency shall be of the value of gold. When this is done, the public debt will be paid, as the resources of the country may permit, and to the satisfaction of those who pay and of those who receive. When the credit of the country is restored, as it will be by the single fact of the election of Gen. GRANT, we can issue bonds payable after ten or twenty years, bearing a lower rate of interest, and thus save annually the sum of twenty or thirty millions of dollars. But first of all, as a means of restoring the public credit, the people must dispel by their votes the apprehension of national dishonesty in the public finance. The Republican Party knows no policy in finance but honesty. This was its policy in war, and this is and is to be its policy in peace. Far otherwise is it with the Democratic Party. In 1862 they maintained a financial policy calculated, if not designed, to aid the rebels. In peace they oppose the policy they advocated in war. In war they demanded a policy of peace; in peace they clamor for the restoration and exaggeration of a policy which they denounced in time of war. As might be expected from the union in the same political organization of the Democratic Party of the North with the leaders of the late rebellion in the South, the platform and the candidates are more disloyal in 1868 than they were in 1864. Gen. McCLELLAN had been in the military service of the country, and his personal history warranted the claim that he desired the suppression of the rebellion. The course of Gov. SEYMOUR during the war leaves the open question whether or not he was loyal to the Government. In 1864 the party was ready to acknowledge the war a failure, if thereby peace could be secured, and in 1868 the candidate of the party for Vice-President proposes to inaugurate a new civil war for the suppression of the State Governments in seven States, and their consequent expulsion from the Union. When the Union could only be preserved by war, they demanded peace; now that it has been preserved by war and restored by peace, they demand the renewal of civil strife. In 1861 they merely denied the constitutional right of the Government to coerce a State to remain in the Union; but in 1868 the Democratic platform denounces the peaceful restoration of the rebellious States as revolutionary, unconstitutional and void. In 1864 they invited the country to accept peace—in itself a good—as the price of the Union; in 1868 their candidate, Mr. BLAIR, invites the country to proclaim war—bloody, universal, desolating war—for the avowed object of dissolving the Union by the overthrow of seven States. In 1860 a portion of the Democratic leaders organized and inaugurated a rebellion designed to be universal, but which proved, happily, to be almost entirely sectional. The rebellion failed, and the Democratic Party was prostrated. But in a free Government a treasonable faction, whether powerful or weak, whether defeated in arms or controlled by the ordinary sweep and majesty of the law, is never thus rendered loyal to the constitutional authorities by which it has been subdued. The Democratic Party is no exception, and its leaders in the South are as infatuated and criminal now as they were at the commencement of the rebellion. Many who act with them in the North are averse to these unpatriotic and dangerous proceedings. But they are a minority of the party, and they are destitute of political organizing power. This was demonstrated by the New-York Convention. But the Democratic Party has no hope, unless it secures the support of the rebel States, and this cannot be done without the aid of the leaders in the rebellion. Hence these leaders exerted a controlling influence in the New-York Convention, and hence they do exert and will exert a controlling influence in the Democratic Party. Thus it is that the party in its platform, its candidates and its principles, expresses the will of the disloyal and revolutionary elements of the country. On the other hand the Republican Party was the organization, and the only political organization, within and around which the loyal men of the country rallied for the suppression of the rebellion. The relations of the party to the country are unchanged. Its supporters are loyal men. There is no force in the Republican Party, not the least even, hostile to liberty or to the Union. In its hands the existence, the credit, the honor of the nation are safe. But what shall be said of a party founded upon the ruins of the rebellion and animated by its spirit? Does this party represent the loyal sentiments of the country? Can it receive the confidence of loyal men? We wait with cheerful confidence for the verdict of the country. Vermont has spoken. The result there, more favorable than the estimates of the Republican canvassers and Committees, indicates that many honest and patriotic Democrats at the polls first declared their hostility to the revolutionary measures and candidates of the New-York Convention. This unusual circumstance in politics leaves the Democratic Party absolutely without a chance of success. The Republican majorities in all the old Free States will equal the majorities of 1864. By the election of GRANT and COLFAX we shall secure peace for the South, so much desired by LEE and BEAUREGARD and their associates. But it will be the peace that comes from submission to the law and not the peace which the rebels have so long sought. From the commencement to the end of the war they wished only to be let alone while they sundered their relations to the old Union and established a new Government. At the present time there is no war, no peril in the South, except what is caused by the rebels themselves. According to the report of a committee of the Constitutional Convention of Texas, 300 persons have been murdered in five months, and the Tennessee Legislature have been informed officially that the murders in that State average one a day. This is the peace which the rebels now give to the loyal men of the South. Until the rebels respect the law and the rights of their fellow men there can be no peace, and nothing can be more offensive than the assertion of LEE and his associate chiefs of the rebellion and authors of all the evils under which the country labors, that the North denies to the South the blessings of peace. If the South will accept the work of reconstruction, if it will receive and recognize the negro as a man and a citizen, if the rebels themselves will regard the State governments established in conformity to the laws of the land as legitimate and permanent; and if, above all, they will no longer listen to the promises and threats of the Northern Democracy, which are altogether delusive and vain, they will obtain and enjoy the blessings of a lasting peace. By further controversy they can gain nothing and may lose much. If they desire peace let them support Gen. GRANT, who is for peace. The patriots of the country say, "Let us have peace;" the Republican Party says, "Let us have peace;" we of Massachusetts say, "Let us have peace"—yet not that peace which despotism imposes upon the oppressed, but "quiet Peace under Liberty."

Speech of Senator Sherman in Pittsburg—The Ohio Campaign—Reconstruction.

The Republicans of Pittsburg, Penn., had a glorious rally on Monday night, and were eloquently addressed by Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio, and Hons. THOMAS M. MARSHALL and GEORGE V. LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania. Although several large meetings have been held in the present campaign by the Republicans of the county, still never in the history of local politics has such a monster meeting been drawn together in Western Pennsylvania. Nor was the number in attendance more remarkable than the wild enthusiasm which prevailed. The attendance and spirit manifested went to show that the people have been fully aroused to the importance of the campaign, and that the pledge given in her behalf at the Chicago Convention will be more than redeemed in October and November.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. J. P. PENNEY, who took the chair, on motion of Col. J. H. STEWART. He introduced Senator SHERMAN to the vast crowd in a few apt words, and that gentleman was received with the wildest enthusiasm. After cheers, three times three, in which every man took part, three cheers for "Hon. JOHN SHERMAN" were again called for and given even more loudly than before. This scene of excitement was protracted for some moments, but silence being at last obtained, Senator SHERMAN said:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have accepted the invitation of your State Committee to take part for a few days in the canvass now going on in your Commonwealth, not in the hope that my opinions may exert any influence in shaping those of your own people, but, rather, that by coming here and mingling among your citizens in the various portions of your State, I might find out how the citizens of Pennsylvania propose to vote next October. I am happy to be able to state to you, that so far as Ohio is concerned, she has already settled the result of this canvass. [Long continued cheers.] Perhaps there may have been some of you who have felt a lingering doubt as to the way that Ohio would cast her vote, but it gives me pleasure to know, and to assure you also, as the consenting opinion of well-informed citizens of both parties in my State, that in November Ohio will cheer all hearts by her overwhelming majority for Gen. GRANT. It is to you, therefore, that we now look; to Pennsylvania, the Keystone State, the centre of the Union to-day, as she had been the centre of the old thirteen Colonies, to know how she, too, is to pronounce upon the great issues before the nation. Your State contains now a population greater than all those Colonies had at the era of the Revolution. Your State, from its central position, has a vast national influence; it is not easily moved by questions of a local or a sectional character; her action upon national issues has usually been conclusive. As she goes, so goes the United States.

Senator SHERMAN then proceeded to give an elaborate statement of the principles actuating the two opposing parties in the present struggle, and discussed at length the financial questions involved in the canvass. In these portions of his speech he went over much the same ground as in his speech at Hillsboro, Ohio, a full report of which was given in the TIMES of Aug. 23. Upon the question of reconstruction, which he regards as the main question at issue at this time, he spoke as follows:

Now, as to this matter of Reconstruction. What does it all mean? Is it the terrible bugaboo that Democratic leaders would have you believe? I can explain it to you. Its entire plan is here in my hands, embodied in the XIIIth and XIVth Amendments to the Constitution. All the laws known as the Reconstruction acts are simply enactments to carry them out. I myself reported the first act of March 2, 1867, which, being temporary in its nature, has been now displaced by the XIVth Article. Not a clause of these acts remains in force this day. All of them have answered the purpose for which they were passed and they are now out of sight, discharged from operation. The XIIIth Article forever prohibits human slavery; as such all the States adopted it. But I say to you that if the acts of reconstruction were swept away all would fall to the ground. So of the XIVth article. (The Speaker quoted that article, section by section, briefly elucidating its provisions.) Now mark, my friends, that this amendment was submitted to all the States. All the people had a chance to vote upon upon it, in their State or Congressional elections, or both. What was the result? All the Northern States, including even New-Jersey, voted to ratify it, and but for ANDREW JOHNSON, who in his hatred of the Republicans, used his Executive influence to defeat it, the Southern States would have done the same. But as they thus failed, we went to work to secure success, and to that end proceeded to reorganize those States, so that seven of them voted for it, and the Fourteenth Amendment is now the law of this land. Yet, if you elect the Democratic ticket, you agree to their doctrine, and all you have of Southern reconstruction would be swept away. This is indeed the only real question.

How does the South feel in this matter? According to BLAIR the only question is: "Shall those States, as now organized, be overthrown by armed and revolutionary force and be given to the old sway of the rebels?" What is the true state of affairs at the South? Are the people in the proper condition, socially or politically, to use this power if surrendered to them? A great diversity of opinion exists on this point; the facts are very differently represented. But, nevertheless, the testimony is too clearly one way to be disputed. The most recent evidence we have comes from Tennessee.

The speaker then read from a recent report of a Legislative Committee of that State, appointed to investigate cases of violent and murderous resistance to the laws. He also quoted declarations of pirate SEMMES, as to the new birth of the Democracy, and how he fought the war on Democratic principles. He also quoted prominent Southern speakers and journals as to the effect of a Democratic triumph now upon the Reconstruction policy. He proceeded: High Southern authority warns Mr. SEYMOUR that there is to be no paring and smoothing off of corners, that the party now stand squarely committed as HAMPTON fixed it, and that if he dares to hesitate, he may find his BOOTH, as LINCOLN did. In the face of such desperate intentions, neither one life nor a thousand lives would have any protection whatever, or be suffered to stand in the way of the fulfillment of the rebel aims.

The speaker then quoted the declarations of VANCE, WISE, LAWTON, BATTLE, the Richmond *Dispatch*, and other journals and speakers, touching the bearings of this election.

The speaker proceeded to say that the Democracy are in earnest, and so sure and certain as SEYMOUR and BLAIR are elected civil war will be inaugurated. Here let me read to you the testimony gathered from negroes in the South relative to operations of the Kukiux Klans, and I trust no man present is mean enough to disbelieve it because a black man tells it. The speaker read various extracts of testimony relating to outrages perpetrated on harmless people living in the South by the bands of young men who compose the awful Kuklux organization. The case of LEWIS POWELL, of the Fourth District of Tennessee, was cited. He testified that one night a masquerading party visited his house and asked for something to eat. His wife set about to prepare a meal, whereupon, after accusing her of being in sympathy with the Union League, they fired two shots through her heart. The husband called for assistance, but the neighbors, trembling through fear of the Kuklux, refused to interfere. The fault of POWELL had been that he once wore the army blue. RICHARD MOORE, of Lincoln County, Tenn., testified that he was met by a party of Kuklux, knocked down, pistols taken from him and then he was subjected to 175 lashes on his bare back. His offence had been that he once wore the army blue. This, said the speaker, gives but a faint idea of the outrageous conduct of these bands of young men who no doubt number nearly 400,000, and go about committing all sorts of gross wrongs. G. T. BEALES, of Connersville, a white teacher, gives his testimony to the effect that a gang of Kuklux men visited that place and after committing a number of outrages, proceeded to the school-house of the village and toppled over the steeple and belltower, for they don't like churches and schools. This is the kind of outrages and the condition of affairs in all the Southern States. Every district has its organized secret band parading the country, visiting outrages on the people, murdering helpless negroes, burning churches and levelling school houses. If SEYMOUR and BLAIR are elected what will be the result? Why, every Northern man in the South will be driven out, their wives and children will be made refugees and their property confiscated. Four millions of negroes will be reduced to slavery again, or to a terrible subjugation. The entire country will be in a state of anarchy. If GRANT and COLFAX are elected, the States will be reconstructed under the laws provided, and all the guarantees required will be gained, and peace and order will be restored to all parts, and the people of Pittsburg, as well as everywhere, will go on undisturbed with their industrial pursuits.

How the Rival Candidates Were Slaughtered.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 5.

Col. WILLIAM BROWN, of Kentucky, the confidential friend of Mr. CHASE, has made known the means by which the latter was defeated at New-York Mr. WINSLOW S. PIERCE, of Indianapolis, a brother-in-law of Senator HENDRICKS, has informed the country how this gentleman was beaten. The friends of Gen. EWING here have asserted that he was defeated by a circular prepared by MONTGOMERY BLAIR, containing an order issued by Gen. EWING in 1863, directing all disloyal families to be removed from certain counties in Missouri. This was shown privately by the BLAIRS, at the proper time, to the principal manipulators of the Southern delegates, and EWING's chances disappeared.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR is accused, by HANCOCK's friends, with using exactly similar means to prevent the nomination of their candidate. But whether BLAIR was rightfully charged with the trick or not, a prominent Maryland Democrat, in giving some friends here what he insisted were the real grounds of opposition to HANCOCK, declared that "the infamous order issued to the niggers by HANCOCK when LINCOLN was killed, did the business for him. Border State men and the Southern delegates couldn't stand that." The person who said this was in a position to know. The order he referred to was issued in this city when it was ascertained that BOOTH was concealed in this vicinity. The Maryland rebels have never forgotten that Gen. HANCOCK then believed that the negroes were the only loyal class in the region around Washington. And Maryland rebels, either with or without MONTGOMERY BLAIR, slaughtered him for it at New-York.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR understood himself thoroughly at New-York. He knew that the rebel element of the Democratic Party would control the nomination. He knew that the Convention was simply a camp of the rebel army on Northern soil, where Northern Democrats were simply prisoners without arms. He knew that a revolutionary letter alone could nominate FRANK, and he himself prepared FRANK's draft for the rebel palate. Those who slaughtered EWING and HANCOCK, because of the above orders, might well be satisfied with a man for President whose friends were the New-York rioters of 1863, and with a soldier for Vice-President who was willing to draw the vail of the Broadhead letter over all that was good in his career.

Republican Rally at Bayonne, N. J.

On Wednesday evening there was a grand Republican Rally at Bayonne, N. J. The event that called the assemblage together was the raising of a Union banner by the Bayonne Grant Club, in front of their headquarters, at CARRAGAN's store.

The meeting having been called to order by the President of the Club, Hon. DEWITT CLINTON MORRIS, the following gentlemen were elected as officers of the meeting, viz.: RUFUS STORY, of Bergen Point, (a prominent New-York merchant,) President. Vice-Presidents—SOLON HUMPHREYS, J. B. CLOSE, JOHN VAN BUSKIRK, Jr., EDWARD CRUICKSHANK and HARTMAN VREELAND, Jr. Secretary—JOSEPH WILSON, Jr.

A neat banner was then unfurled, amid cheers from the assembled multitude, after which Mr. MORRIS presented a series of patriotic resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Dr. DAVID BELL, editor of the *Irish Republic*, delivered a forcible and logical address, which was principally intended to show why Irishmen should not vote the Democratic ticket, as it represented a party of a privileged class who were opposed to that spirit of liberty which had induced them to seek a home in this country. He was followed by Major Z. K. PANGBORN, of Jersey City, who delivered a telling speech in his usual inimitable style. Meyer's Band, of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, New-York National Guard, was present, and discoursed most excellent music during the evening. The Greenville Grant and Colfax Club, headed by their President, MATTHEW ARMSTRONG and the John I. Blair Guard of Bergen, an organization of young men who cast their first vote at this election, were also present, and added to the interest of the meeting. The Republicans of Hudson County are fully aroused, and will give a good account of themselves in November.

Spring Valley Grant and Colfax Club.

A meeting of the citizens of Spring Valley and vicinity, favorable to the election of GRANT and COLFAX, was held a few nights ago at the Spring Valley Hotel. The assemblage was large and enthusiastic, and the following officers were elected: J. REMSEN BLAUVELT, President; HENRY DEVONDEE, E. J. STRAUT and JOHN J. SECOR, Vice-Presidents; HUGH M. VUNSTON, Secretary, and STEPHEN H. BURR, Treasurer. Over one hundred persons enrolled themselves at once, and a considerable amount of money was freely subscribed. The Spring Valley band played during the evening.

Grant and Colfax—Large Meeting at Montclair, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was invited to attend a meeting called for the dedication of a Wigwam at Montclair, N. J., this evening, Sept. 8. I supposed it would be a small affair. Judge my surprise—the people were in attendance from all directions in large numbers.

The Wigwam was a building erected for the purpose, sufficient in capacity to accommodate say four to five hundred persons.

At 8 o'clock it was filled to its utmost capacity, a very respectable portion of the audience being ladies of Montclair. The gathering was of the people, who appeared to come of their own accord. The temporary structure could not accommodate one half of the people who were assembled. A Grant and Colfax Club came from Orange; the members wore caps and capes, and carried torches. A similar Club came from Bloomfield. The Wigwam being filled at an early hour a large meeting was obliged to be organized outside.

The proceedings within the Wigwam were of the most interesting character. The Glee Club sung several spirited songs, and an excellent band of music was in attendance.

An appropriate prayer was offered by the Methodist clergyman of the village, invoking the blessings of Heaven on the cause in which we are engaged. He said most appropriately that he believed the position taken by the people present was right, and if right he hoped it would be crowned with success.

Hon. CORTLAND PARKER, of Newark, delivered a very eloquent address on the issues involved. I wish this speech could be published. It was most convincing. Mr. PARKER had evidently prepared himself for the occasion. I never heard (and I have heard many good speeches) a better political speech than that made by Mr. PARKER. The argument was exhaustive, and there was nothing left for a Democrat to stand on.

A meeting outside was organized. It was large, orderly and attentive. It was appropriately addressed by Dr. GUTHRIE, of Newark, and Judge K. C. VAN VOORT, of New-York, who is on the Grant and Colfax electoral ticket for New-York City.

The meetings adjourned with three cheers for GRANT, and with a pledge that the vote of the State should be given to the Great Captain and Patriot.

I. A.

The Democratic Party During the War—Letter from Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter.

Hon. MATT. H. CARPENTER, in a letter written to a Wisconsin paper, explains and justifies his course in political matters. From this letter we quote the following:

My steady support of the Democratic Party prior to the war was and is well known. I was educated to believe that true Democracy, taught by JEFFERSON, consisted in the greatest good to the greatest number, without regard to nationality, race or color. In this belief I supported its candidates. If I was mistaken in this, then I was acting under a mistake of fact which would authorize a Court of Equity to relieve me from the consequence of the votes cast for that party. But however this may have been, the war raised an issue above party politics. It was then evident that there could be but two classes of American citizens, those who supported and those who opposed the Government. At first it was my hope and expectation that Democrats, under the lead of DOUGLAS, would espouse the side of the Government, and unitedly aid in suppressing the rebellion. The first speeches I made were in company with out-and-out Democrats. At a flag raising in Milwaukee, in the Spring of 1861, I spoke from the same stand with Hon. JAMES S. BROWN, subsequently with Hon. GEORGE B. SMITH, at Elkhorn, and afterward with Hon. H. L. PALMER, at Fond du Lac. In these speeches we all advocated the old Democratic doctrine of standing by the Government an dsending armies against rebels. These meetings were held for the purpose of encouraging enlistments to fill up our regiments.

Soon after the meeting at Fond du Lac, however, there was a meeting of a few Democrats in Milwaukee, to which I was not invited, where, as I understand, it was determined that *some check must be placed upon the popular currents which seemed to be moving in favor of the Government*, lest they should lead to a support of Mr. LINCOLN's Administration, and thus damage the interests of the Democratic Party. This was in 1862. At this meeting it was resolved to call a State Convention to show all Democrats what Democracy was, and to call back those whose patriotic impulses had led them too far in advance. This Convention met and adopted an address which disclosed the fact that *no man could sympathize with the Government and denounce the rebellion without being excluded from the Democratic folds*. I had then to elect whether I would abandon the support of the war or be considered an outsider. I chose the latter, and thus became separated from the party.

In 1864 we were in the midst of war. No political issue was under discussion. The great question of the hour related to the life of the nation. The Democratic Party had gone sadly astray, had dishonored its history and disgraced its founders, by its opposition to the war. Nevertheless, I then thought it not impossible that when the war should be ended and slavery abolished, that party might accept the situation; return to the practice of its own principles; become once more, what it had formerly been, the progressive party of the country; espouse universal suffrage; become the champion of the rights of all without regard to national birthplace, race or color; and thus, *by being what it was designed to be, outstrip the Republicans in the race of radicalism*. I believed, too, that the Irish element, which is "the old guard" of that party, would insist upon this course as the best means of exhibiting to the world an example of universal liberty, and equal rights before the law, which might shine across the ocean to illumine the darkness of down-trodden Ireland. Up to this time, though I was wholly separated from the Democratic Party, I had not called myself a Republican. Indeed, while we were all exhorting Democrats to support the Government without regard to party ties, it would not have been in exceeding good taste to have announced myself as a Republican. There was great force in counseling the people to throw off all party ties and be neither Democrats nor Republicans, but patriots until the war should end. There was great force in an appeal to Democrats to desert their party and act independently in the support of the Government until peace should revive again the necessity for parties; this exhortation I employed all through the war; and I do not think it would have been strengthened, nor its beneficent effects increased, if I had accompanied it with the announcement that I had left the Democratic Party and joined the Republican Party.

I waited long "for the consolation of Israel," but it came not; and after the Chicago *Times* made its earnest and gallant appeal to the party to plant itself upon the time-honored principles it had professed; to adopt negro suffrage, and by putting itself once more in sympathy with true democracy, to retrieve the blunders of the past; and after the party had not only rejected, but spurned this wise counsel, and even the *Times*, under the lash of Brick POMEROY, had shrunk back from its suggestions of truth and wisdom, and returned to its "wallowings," it became perfectly evident, as I had long before concluded, that *the Democratic Party of Jefferson and Madison had ceased to exist*, was dead, buried beneath the rubbish of the past, and henceforth there was to be no opportunity for supporting the great principles I had at heart, except in the Republican Party.

The nomination which I declined to be a candidate for was conferred upon my distinguished friend, Gen. HALBERT E. PAINE, and I took the stump for him, and did everything in my power to insure his election. Indeed, I have cordially supported every measure and every candidate of the Republican Party, State and National, since 1861. And if a man is to be classed in politics by what he does, not by what he calls himself, if the servant who said he would not go but went, is to be approved rather than the one who said he would go but went not, then I might reasonably claim to have been a Republican since 1861 in everything except the name. And if calling oneself a Republican is conclusive of the fact, then Mr. DOOLITTLE is the best Republican in the State to-day; indeed, he says he is the only one, the party having left him standing alone upon its platform.

The issues which will divide the country for the next twenty-five years have resulted from the war, and the position of both parties is now firmly and finally taken. *Those who supported the war will support the measures the war rendered necessary, and these measures will be opposed by those who opposed the war.* So that, however you may regret it, I have no doubt I shall be compelled by a sense of duty to remain in the Republican Party to the end of my life. If you were to read out of the party all who were Democrats before the war you would exclude GRANT, STANTON, HOLT, SICKLES, LOGAN and many others, whom it seems desirable to retain. The Republican Party, by banishing from its ranks all who have ever been Democrats, would be so far reduced in numbers as to secure entire harmony in its nominations of candidates who would never be elected. If the Republican Party is to succeed now and hereafter against the wiles of its opponents, it needs all its strength; and wisdom would seem to dictate a good degree of charity and toleration of past differences upon forgotten issues. Indeed, the man who has passed through this war without any change of opinion or sentiment in regard to the details of Governmental policy, must either have been gifted with prophetic power to see the end from the beginning, or he must have been an impenetrable dunce upon whom passing events, study and reflection, make no impression. MATT. H. CARPENTER.

Congressional Nominations.

BALTIMORE, Md., Thursday, Sept. 10.

Hon. SAMUEL HAMBLETON was to-day nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention of the First District.

The Fourth District Democratic Convention, after balloting unsuccessfully for two days, was adjourned to meet at Frederick City on the 22d inst.

Major DAVID R. BROWN is announced as an independent candidate for Congress in the Third District, and WM. L. MACAULEY, from the same district, is announced as the candidate of the Workingmen's or Labor Reform Party.

Gov. SWANN is the regular Democratic nominee in the Third District.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 10.

A Denver special to the *Tribune* says that Mr. BRADFORD, Republican, has been elected Delegate to Congress. The returns from the Territory show Republican gains.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 10.

Gen. JOHN H. KETCHUP was unanimously renominated for Congress in the Twelfth District by the Republican Convention held in this city to-day. It was the largest District Convention known for years.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, Sept. 10.

The Republican Convention met here to-day and nominated the following ticket for Presidential Electors: At Large—JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, of Hartford; WM. FITCH, of New-Haven. First District—CLARKE HOLT, of Vernon. Second District—LUTHER BOARDMAN, of East Haddam. Third District—HENRY BELL, of Norwich. Fourth District—GEO. DUDLEY, of Winstead.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 10.

The Democrats of the Fourth Massachusetts District have nominated PETER HARVEY for Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 10.

The Democrats of the Second District of Missouri nominated JAMES J. LINDLEY for Congress.

FON-DU LAC, Wis., Thursday, Sept. 10.

Hon. L. F. FRISBEE, of West Bend, Wis., has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth District.

MILWAUKIE, Wis., Thursday, Sept. 10.

The Republicans of the First District met in convention at Waukesha, Wis., yesterday, and nominated Gen. H. E. PAINE for Congress by acclamation.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 10.

The Democrats of this, the Fourteenth Congressional District, composed of Albany and Schoharie Counties, nominated to-day STEPHEN L. MAHAIN, of Schoharie, for Congress.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Sept. 10.

The Democrats of the Fourth District have nominated THOMAS E. LAWSON for Congress.

The Radical Convention here to-day nominated C. H. PRINCE for reëlection in the Fifth District.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Atlanta *New Era* is commending Hon. BEN. H. HILL to the kind attention and consideration of Northern Republicans, in a series of articles setting forth *in extenso* his character and genius as a politician. It tells them that after he has by his violent speeches greatly strengthened the Republican Party in Georgia, he is coming North to teach the ignorant people of this section their duty in the present canvass, and to persuade them, if possible, that the Southern whites have been most cruelly misrepresented by the dreadful Radicals. The *Era*, however, does not extol highly Mr. HILL's "intellectual capabilities," and it describes him as one who, whatever may be his personal preference, (if he has any,) is always a bubble to be borne along on the tide of popular prejudice.

The Georgia Legislature has now been in session about sixty days, not including Sundays. Its daily expenses are about $2,500. It has elected two United States Senators, one loyal man and one Democrat. It has expelled the colored members. Only a few bills have been passed, and none of these have been of much importance. Most of the time has been spent in silly squabbles over petty matters. The former State Treasurer not having turned over his books and the funds in his hands, the new incumbent is unable to meet the current expenses of the Government; yet, even in this emergency the Legislature has seen fit to make provision for nothing but the per diem of its members. The promptness with which that matter was attended to, however, was noticeable.

The North Carolina Republicans will hold a grand mass meeting in Raleigh on the 16th inst., to organize more thoroughly for the campaign. A call, inviting all the friends of GRANT and COLFAX to be present, has been issued, saying: "We shall not come together breathing threats of war and civil fury. We shall not stir up the evil passions of men to excite them to crime. We shall not attempt to intimidate or disturb any one. All hope lies in reason and judgment, and not in the revolver and the bowie knife. One more effort and all will be well. The election of GRANT will give us that long desired and expected blessing, peace."

The Democrats have claimed in the papers a great many Republicans for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, in regard to whose position there never has been the slightest doubt. Among the number is ROBERT F. LINCOLN, Esq., of Chicago, eldest son of the martyred President. In a letter to a friend, Mr. LINCOLN puts the slander in regard to him at rest in these words: "I had heard such a rumor, but gave it no attention, thinking it deserved none, but in reply to your letter I will say that there is no truth whatever in the paragraph. Although not now taking an active part in the political campaign, I feel sure that there is no one who more earnestly desires the success of Gen. GRANT and the Republican Party than myself."

Hon. EDWARD L. PIERCE, in his speech at Worcester, Mass., on Tuesday night, said that upon one side in the present contest are the pirate SEMMES; FORREST, with his hands yet red with the blood of Fort Pillow; WADE HAMPTON, with the memory of his ravages fresh upon the country; LEE and the other rebels who gather at White Sulphur Springs, and in the background every Copperhead who bellowed against the loyal men of the North during the war; and upon the other side are GRANT [applause] and SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, and the long line of brilliant soldiers and true men who stood by the country in its darkness and trouble.

Gen. JASPER PACKARD and Judge M. K. FARRAND, opposing candidates for Congress in the Eleventh District of Indiana, held their first public discussion in Calumet, on the 7th inst. They are to speak thirty-two times more, filling one appointment a day till the election, closing at Laporte, on Monday, Oct. 12. As the Republicans at the last election had a majority of nearly 3,000 in a vote of about 33,000, and as Gen. PACKARD has seen several years of hard campaigning, we anticipate that at the end of the contest it will be found that he is the winning man.

Of the Ohio Nineteenth District the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says: "JAMES MCEWIN, of Mahoning, is the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Ashtabula District. Although the Democracy can have no chance of success in that benighted district, yet still they are in the field, determined to take issue with their opponents on the Funding bill, framed, passed and sustained by the Radical Party, which the resolution of the Convention that nominated Mr. MCEWIN, justly brands as one of the most daring and flagrant outrages yet undertaken by that revolutionary party."

At a meeting in Auburn, Me., recently, Ex-Vice-President HAMLIN said that he had been asked to speak on the duties of the hour. The grass, he continued, "has hardly grown upon thousands of graves of the young and brave men of the North, slain in defence of their country's rights; there is mourning in thousands of our households; we meet men on every street with the ghastly scars and wounds inflicted in the late rebellion. What words, then, from human lips, can speak like those upon the duties of the hour?

Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, of Philadelphia, addressed a Republican meeting in his district on Tuesday evening, and discussed the financial questions involved in the present contest, attributing to the Democracy all our indebtedness, and mentioned, as an evidence of their extravagance and recklessness, that they, in eight years of peace, ran the expenses up from twenty-five millions to seventy-five millions of dollars a year.

The Detroit *Post* says that at a consultation of the Democratic State Central Committee with other Democratic leaders in Michigan, it was deliberately resolved to conduct this campaign upon the principle of brag, and that the suggestion is being energetically carried out all over the State. While the Democrats brag, let the Republicans work.

Mr. ISADORE BUSH, a highly-cultured and prominent Israelite of St. Louis, has published a letter saying that he shall vote the entire Republican ticket. He could not remain silent under the charge by Democrats that he would not support Gen. GRANT because of his order expelling Jews from the Department of the Tennessee during the war.

A new Republican daily and weekly newspaper is to be established in Rochester by the "Rochester Publishing Association," of which E. M. PARSONS is President. The paper is to be called the *Chronicle*, and the first issue is promised for Saturday next, 12th inst.

The Republican Convention for the Third District of Georgia unanimously nominated Hon. J. H. CALDWELL, of Troup, as their candidate for Congress. The nomination has been enthusiastically ratified by the loyal men of the district.

Col. BRADBURY, Chairman of a recent Democratic meeting in Portland, Me., claimed for a speaker an enthusiastic welcome because he was a friend of "*our* hero, GEO. B. MCCLELLAN." Gen. LEE may feel slighted at this.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM spoke at a Democratic meeting in Dayton, Ohio, on the 7th inst., at which a one-legged soldier presided. It could not have been one of "LINCOLN's hirelings."

Hon. HENRY STANBERY, late Attorney-General of the United States, although in feeble health, has signified his intention of taking the stump for SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON will speak for GRANT and COLFAX about the middle of September, and will continue till the October elections. His campaign will be mainly in Ohio.

The Texas Reconstruction State Convention adjourned on the 28th of August to meet again in December. It has been in session three months.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

Views of a Georgian on the Political Condition of the Southern States.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For long years an admirer of your uniform conservatism, I have, I confess, been particularly surprised by the general tone of your comments on the action of the Georgia Legislature in the expulsion of its colored "so-called" members, and am unable to understand your position of late in discussing the questions involved in that controversy.

The conclusion to be drawn by your readers appears to be that the Southern whites should, in your view, ardently and affectionately embrace as a priceless boon the recent amended section of the Federal Constitution, and that anything short of this cordial adoption is criminal, and though the Georgia Legislature may have believed themselves legally authorized (for this they presumably did) to eject its negro members, the assertion of the right was an overt act of rebellion against the general Government.

This, at least, I understand to be your position substantially, if not in terms. In fine, it, to your usual eminently practical view, appears "passing strange" that the attempts that are being made to establish over the fairest portion of "our common country," negro equality in the broadest sense of that term, should meet with the natural opposition that is everywhere seen!

Sentiments such as these, having, as I think, no foundation in reason, it is difficult to impute to *you*, and I therefore am, even yet, scarcely disposed to believe that you can in good faith maintain that the people of the South have not submitted, with a grace which has no parallel in the history of nations, to their deprivation of an estate valued beyond our present national debt, and which constituted two-thirds, perhaps, of all their worldly possessions!

Their quiet and uncomplaining acquiescence in this perhaps necessary demand showed them disposed to meet every requisition which a generous conqueror could reasonably expect; and future historians, at least, will do them the justice to say, that their surrender of slavery was most becomingly made, and that, for the most part, they have been disposed to treat the liberated bondsmen in every particular as his changed condition required—the general sentiment being, that to duly elevate him would be to correspondingly benefit all around him.

But every measure, the manifest purpose of which was to unnaturally force him forward, was, and is, by them regarded as not only abortive of his real improvement, but correspondingly depressive to the whites; and for such reason these efforts have been, as might reasonably have been expected, persistently opposed.

In other words, it is regarded as one thing to oppose the real elevation of the negro to any position which he might rightfully claim or properly attain, and quite another to resist the indiscreet efforts which, for political objects, have been so urgently and inopportunely made to force him, by a sort of Quixotic growth, into positions which he is by nature unfitted to fill, and the only result to which can be, not in fact to elevate the negro, but to depress and correspondingly degrade the whites surrounding him, who might be thus and thereby unnaturally and forcibly associated with him.

To elevate the negro, by instrumentalities such as all reasonable men would regard reasonable and proper, to any position which he might reasonably and properly aspire to, (and these the God of nature has most accurately defined,) has never been to the South at large in any sense objectionable, nor was ever so opposed. But in the South, as in the North, among all thinking men who are unafflicted with a certain undiscriminating social fanaticism, objection does and will ever exist—because entirely insurmountable—to any and every public measure the tendency of which is simply to reduce the white race to the normal condition of the African. And now, Mr. Editor, looking to the particular efforts that have been made, and which have been so opposed, pretendedly in the negroe's behalf, will you not as a candid man admit that their tendency has almost uniformly been to degrade the whites, with little or no other influence on the position of the negro than to induce with him aspirations and pretensions such as he is unable to reach or maintain, and to excite antagonisms which but too naturally follow measures so entirely impracticable as those for the most part have proven? And may I not, too, here most pertinently ask, would the people of the North tolerate for a moment efforts such as are complained of by the South, if exerted to so favor the blacks of their own cherished section? Would they not indeed resist like pretensions to any necessary extreme?

The true answer to these inquiries furnishes forsooth abundant reasons for the but natural opposition of the white population of our ill-stared South, to like efforts in their midst, and we therefore need not wonder that they are disposed to lawfully resist every measure, and on every occasion, the tendency of which is to break down natural social barriers, and to bring about the unnatural social equality which can exist only by the social depression of the whites, and never by reason of the actual elevation of the negro! These are stubborn facts, and that they are generally accredited, is abundantly evidenced by the social and political proscription, which has always marked the national treatment of the red man of the woods with, strange to say, no such sympathetic demonstrations in his behalf as have been so strangely manifested for the negro race.

And now, Sir, addressing myself to you, and to all good and reasonable men, I most feelingly ask:

Are the sons and fair daughters of Anglo-Saxon origin, because compelled to continue their unfortunate lot in the once happy but now dejected South, to be forced to a fraternization with the negro, from which every impulse of our nature instinctively recoils?

Would not this unnatural demand on Northern sons and Northern daughters be repelled with a determination worthy of them and the race to which they belong?

And yet how much less than this must ultimately be required of Southern fathers, Southern mothers, Southern brothers, Southern sisters, when it is exacted of them that these unfitted colored political implements, shall, of right, fraternize and be co-equal with the best blood of the land, in their Legislative Halls, in the jury box, in aldermanic duties, and otherwise? For, how certain, as a consequence, will be the natural fruits of all this—the social equalization, which will rest not on the actual elevation of the black race, under the unnatural stimulus that supports it, but on the deep and damning depression of the white race, than to encounter which, better far that they should cease to exist?

Can it be that the true men of the North—as generous conquerors—will make so ungenerous an exaction of the unfortunate fallen as this? Is this the magnanimity of which true Northern men may rightly boast?

Never, Mr. Editor—and never will any proper feeling Southern man concede the exaction! And yet, Sir, such is the demand at this very hour, of a large portion of a political class, whose influence is everywhere felt, and whom many, who would bitterly oppose and resist such intolerable oppression, but too thoughtlessly follow?

The cry from the North and the South, and from the East and the West, is for peace.

It comes from every quarter; from the unrequited husbandman to the idle ship owner; from the distrustful capitalist, and the hard toiling laborer. Alike, indeed, from the palace and the hovel, and every intermediate quarter, its wailing accents come like a dirge upon the deep sighing breeze; and yet, there is no peace.

Four long years have rolled their saddened moments round and "grim want" threateningly peers into many an anxious face. And why?

The answer is plain, and with every candid mind, its admission is prompt. The peace for which we have prayed and sighed, seems yet afar; and with this reflection, comes the solemn inquiry which every lover of his country, and his country's weal, must heed—how is that peace to be attained? To this no Sybil's reply is needed. "Let us do unto others, as we would have others do unto us."

"That mercy let us to others give which we of them would crave." The Bible teaches us, and our own everyday experience bitterly confirms the teaching, that sowing tares we cannot gather wheat; that the seeds of discord wherever scattered, bring not forth brotherly love. Let us profit by the instruction, and while we should and do expect of the South each and everything which with our positions reversed they could, might or should properly expect of us, let us remember that whatever the ends to be secured, nothing can or will in the future justify our exactions beyond. Let us remember that they are at last "bone of our bone, flesh of our flesh;" that their sufferings must, in the nature of things, be more or less ours, and that the disease of any one member of necessity involves the health of the entire body.

In conclusion, I beg to reiterate the claim that the South is, as a body, unopposed to any legislation, the legitimate purpose or natural effect of which is to simply elevate the black; but that she can never favor, and will always oppose, such as plainly tends to degrade the particular and distinctive race to which she even yet proudly claims to properly belong. Better for her—and better for the country at large—better, indeed, for Christianity all the world over, that she should be thus resolved. And, Sir, I am not prepared to, nor do I believe that a magnanimous North will ruthlessly insist on the degeneration of any portion of the white race of this great Union—of this yet white man's country—which will and must result from measures tending simply to "negro domination" and its necessary concomitant, "social equalization."

J. S. W.

SEPT. 10, 1868.

The World on Gen. Grant.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some one has taken the trouble to send me several numbers of the New-York *World*, containing a series of articles, of course very depreciatory, on Gen. GRANT's soldiership. Having no idea as to whose courtesy I am indebted for these, will you allow me, through the TIMES, to say to my unknown friend that, differing, *toto cœlo*, from the views put forth in them, I have, for the last few years, since Gen. GRANT's name has become historical, represented his generalship in my lectures on the military art to the cadets of the United States Military Academy in a totally different light from that in which he is shown up in these articles; and that, satisfied of the justness of my views, I shall continue to do so, so long as I have the honor to hold my present official position.

The military renown of ALEXANDER rests upon his conquests of the unmilitary hordes of the East by the largest and finest army, in every respect, that Greece up to this time had produced; that of HANNIBAL rests upon his successful passage of the Alps into Italy, opposed only by the barbarous tribes on his line of march, and, subsequently, by rash and incompetent Roman Consuls; CÆSAR's on his conquest of the semi-barbarous and rebellious tribes of Gaul, and his subsequent defeat of the demoralized forces of POMPEY. FREDERICK the Great and NAPOLEON I. of our period, on their victories over armies greatly inferior to theirs in discipline, and led by Generals incompetent from age and military talent, whilst GRANT has crushed one of the most formidable rebellions, whether we regard the numbers, the intelligence and the means engaged in it, that the world has ever witnessed; and *as alleged by his detractors, both at home and abroad*, against leaders superior to himself in generalship, against troops superior to his own in chivalry, dash, and all other fighting qualities; operating in a country every inch of which was thoroughly known to them, and rendered defensive by all the resources of nature and art skillfully combined. And this he did by measures of which he was the originator, taking for his own position the most important and most difficult one of the work to be done.

Happily for American patriotism, the descendants of the men who are now engaged in defaming GRANT's military actions will live to blush for their sires and glory in the grand results of GRANT's triumphs; and when these detractions, which are as ephemeral as the sheets which contain them, now scattered broadcast through railroad cars and grog shops, and their authors shall long have passed away from the memory of man, GRANT's name and military fame, like those of the great captains who have preceded him, will loom up, grander and grander, as they recede into the mists of successive ages.

Very respectfully, yours,

D. H. MAHAN.

WEST POINT, Sept. 8, 1868.

The University Medical College.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have observed with regret your strictures on the University Medical College, in your comments in "Minor Topics" on the Coroner's inquest, held at the house of Dr. GRINDLE, a graduate of the University, suspected of being concerned in producing abortions. It is true that H. D. GRINDLE graduated at the University, but in 1867, and not some twelve years since, as he seemed to think, in his testimony, as reported in your paper. As one of the Alumni of this Medical College, and also as one of its teachers, I feel a deep interest in its good name. I should be greatly pained did I believe that one of the officers of the College would knowingly allow an abortionist to attend lectures in the College, much less be granted a diploma with which to indorse his wicked work. I had occasion to see Dr. GRINDLE quite often in the lecture-room of the College, and once at my office, while he was a pupil, and I assure you, Sir, that his deportment and professions led me to suppose that he was an earnest and honorable student of medicine. The law does not require medical colleges in this country to ask for evidence of moral character, at graduation, beyond that of a certificate of a respectable physician, that the candidate has studied the requisite three years. I agree with you in thinking that it would be well to make stricter inquiries, and yet, considering the laxity of the law respecting the qualifications for the practice of medicine, I do not think a medical college can be justly held accountable for actions which its Faculty reprobate as seriously as any of their fellow-citizens. It would be unjust to hold the University accountable for a case of malpractice, or for other misdemeanors and crimes, of which one of its graduates may be guilty, provided, as I believe was the case here, the bad intentions were utterly unknown. Trusting that you will not cease in your just rebukes of the aiders and abettors of the infamous crime of abortion, but that you will not condemn a college for the recreant behavior of one who is a graduate, I am, very respectfully,

AN ALUMNUS
of the University Medical College.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1868.

The Bishop-Elect of Missouri.

Rev. CHARLES F. ROBERTSON, recently elected Episcopal Bishop of Missouri, is the son of JAMES ROBERTSON, a former resident and politician of the Seventeenth Ward of this City, but at present of Peekskill, Westchester County. The *Church Journal* says of him:

CHARLES FRANKLIN ROBERTSON is a presbyter, now rector of a church in Batavia, Western New-York. He is a native of New-York City, born here of German stock in March, 1835, and therefore in his 34th year. He was a clerk in a mercantile house, and became a communicant in St. George's parish, under Rev. Dr. TYNG. He is a sound Churchman, full of sympathy for zeal and earnestness wherever manifested. He was graduated at Yale in 1859; and at the General Theological Seminary in 1862. His first parish was Malone, in New-York, near the Canada boundary. He went there in the Autumn of 1862, and remained until August, 1868. On the 1st of September he removed to Batavia, and had been there four days when he received unexpectedly notice of his election by the Diocesan Convention of Missouri. He has been hitherto remarkable for his steady adherence to and frank avowal of staunch Churchmanship; and for his cordial personal relations with earnest men of the denominations. If he continue in the Episcopate the course already pursued, he will acknowledge all the good he sees in others, while he will point out and lead toward the more excellent way.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BASE BALL.

The Grand Match for the Championship—Union of Morrisania vs. Atlantic of Brooklyn—A Waterloo Defeat for the Unions.

A great many people yesterday morning woke up with a decided feeling of disappointment as they realized the fact of the falling rain, the idea being that it would necessitate a postponement of the grand championship match between the Atlantic and Union Clubs, but the clearing away of the shower and the appearance of the sun at 8 A. M. gratified many thousands of the admirers of the game, and at once the interest manifested in the contest by all classes of the sporting community was once more up at fever heat, and speculation was rife in regard to the ultimate result. The Atlantics, despite their signal defeat at the hands of the Athletics on Monday last, had plenty of friends confident in the ability of the nine to sustain the high reputation of the Club, they well knowing that the Atlantics are never so dangerous as when they have just been the recipients of a whipping. The Unions and their friends, however, were never more sanguine of success against their powerful rivals than on this special occasion.

By 2 P. M. standing room inside the ground, from which any view of the proceedings could be obtained, was at a premium, so dense was the crowd—it being the largest assemblage ever gathered on the grounds. It was 3 P. M. before all the preliminaries were arranged, and at that hour, SWANDELL, of the Mutuals, having been chosen as umpire, the game began.

The Unions having lost the toss, went to the bat, GOLDIE leading off with a high ball, which PEARCE held on the fly, AUSTIN giving FERGUSON a chance to field him out. MARTIN then got his base by a muff of START's, and PABOR his by a good hit, WRIGHT following suit with a daisy cutter, and sending MARTIN home. This was the only run scored, however, as CHARLEY SMITH put the next man out in fine style. On the other side a blank was scored, the fielding being very sharp indeed. In the second inning the Unions were handsomely whitewashed, the Atlantics scoring a single by MILLS' home run. In the third inning a dropped fly ball by CHAPMAN, and a muff by FERGUSON, helped the Unions to three runs, the Atlantics securing the same number, the tally now being four to four. In the fourth inning two more misplays gave lives to the Unions, the Atlantics not playing as cool as necessary, but before any runs could be scored the side was put out, and as the Atlantics now began to bat well, getting three runs in this inning and the lead, things began to look very favorable for them, and their stock went up in the market in proportion. The fifth inning was now commenced and the movements of the players were watched with intense interest by the assembled thousands, as the game was now approaching a very important point. The Unions led off, but again were they obliged to retire minus a run. The Atlantics, too, this time, were unable to add to their score, the fielding being pretty equal, both sides playing finely at times, and both occasionally committing important errors in their anxiety to win. Thus far the game had been pretty evenly contested, it being a sort of "nip and tuck" affair, in which it was dangerous to invest on either part. It was seen by those posted on the points of the game that there were two or three improvements in the Atlantic tactics, which were calculated to give them important advantages. One was that ZEITTLEIN was pitching with less force and with more judgment than before, and another good point was that SMITH was at home in his old position, where he ought to stay the remainder of the season; for FERGUSON can play second base just as well as CHARLEY, while CHARLEY can play better at third than at second. MILLS, too, in this game, was playing up to his high mark, and PEARCE, also, all these things telling well in the Atlantic game. The sixth inning yielded the Unions three runs, obtained by the good batting of WRIGHT, BIRDSALL and SHELLY, the latter hitting ZEITTLEIN with a red-hot ball right in the forehead, "time" being called until the "charmer" could recover his wits, this new style of acquiring a knowledge of "head-work" not being at all palatable to the pitcher. This placed the score on an equal footing again, so far as the figures were concerned, but the Atlantics had an inning left to again secure the lead, and they managed, by the grand batting of MCDONALD, PEARCE, START, CRANE and MILLS, to add four runs to their score, thus securing the lead again by the totals of eleven to seven.

The contest was now assuming a position decidedly favorable to the Atlantics, for not only did they have the lead, but they were playing in a far better style than in the Athletic match, FERGUSON attending to second base creditably, while SMITH was at home at third base.

The seventh inning was opened by the retirement of the two first strikers of the Unions, and though PABOR hit a good one, and made his base, he was left, the inning closing for another blank—the fourth on the Union side thus far. On the Atlantic side no less than fifteen runs were scored in this inning, it being hands all round to the old Atlantic tune. The pitching was changed, WRIGHT taking PABOR's place, but the style of delivery was too similar to be of service, and the run-getting was continued, and the 15 were scored before the inning closed. The score now gave the lead to the Atlantics by the totals of 26 to 7, and, in common parlance, the dog was dead, the victory now being to all intents in the hands of the Atlantics. The eighth inning only added to their advantageous position, the Unions entering upon their ninth inning with the score of 29 to 7 against them, the defeat promising to be their Waterloo of the season. The last inning saw the retirement of the Unions for another blank, the Atlantics adding two more to their score before they were disposed of, the last inning leaving the totals at 31 to 7 in favor of the Atlantics. The score below gives all other particulars:

UNION.	O.	R.	B.	ATLANTIC.	O.	R.	B.
Goldie, 1st b.	3	1	1	Pearce, s. s.	3	5	3
Austin, c. f.	3	1	1	Smith, 3d b.	1	5	4
Martin, r. f.	3	2	0	Start, 1st b.	3	4	8
Pabor, p.	3	0	1	Chapman, l. f.	4	3	2
Wright, 2d b.	2	1	2	Crane, c. f.	2	2	4
Birdsall, c.	3	1	1	Mills, c.	4	2	4
Shelly, 3d b.	3	1	1	Ferguson, 2d b.	3	3	4
"Ayres," s. s.	3	0	0	Zeittlein, p.	6	1	2
Smith, l. f.	4	0	0	McDonald, r. f.	1	6	3
Total	27	7	7	Total	27	31	34

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Union	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	—7
Atlantic	0	1	3	3	0	4	15	3	2	—31

UMPIRE—Mr. Swandell, of the Mutual Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Lush and Delany.
TIME OF GAME—Two hours.
FLY CATCHES—Union 3; Atlantic 8.
FOUL BOUND CATCHES—Union 5; Atlantic 7.
OUTS ON FOULS—Union 8; Atlantic 3.
FIRST BASE ON HITS—Union 7; Atlantic 34.
FIRST BASE ON ERRORS—Union 5; Atlantic 10.
LEFT AFTER CLEAN HITS—Union 5; Atlantic 7.
TOTAL BASES ON HITS—Union 11; Atlantic 43.
DOUBLE PLAYS—Atlantic 1.
TOTAL ERRORS OF PLAY—Union 21; Atlantic 7.
HOME RUN—Mills 1.

How the Social Vice is Supplied.

Superintendent KENNEDY caused the arrest yesterday of KATE DAVIS, the keeper of a house of ill-repute in East Twenty-seventh-street, and she was brought before Inspector DILKS to answer a complaint made against her by an old lady living in Boston, who alleges that her daughter, of comely appearance and 16 years of age, had been induced by the prisoner to leave her home in company with a female friend of her own age, and come on to New-York for the purpose of living a life of shame. The mother first made application to Mr. KENNEDY some days ago, but as the whereabouts of the fugitives could not be ascertained, the services of the Police were called in, and they were found in the house kept by "Mme. DAVIS." Detective SMITH, of the Central Office, made the arrest, and was informed by the girls that they had been induced to come to New-York by a Mrs. BARTLETT, an old haridan who is the reputed proprietor of a den in Twenty-second-street, who promised the girls an easy life of luxury and pleasure, with an abundance of money. One of the reasons advanced by the daughter of the complainant for her acceptance of the proffer of a home in a house of ill-fame was, that her mother was an invalid and unable to provide for herself or family; the father being a man of dissolute habits, and having abandoned his family. The daughter had received a miserable salary in one of the Boston theatres as a ballet girl, and when consummating the hideous compact with her temptress, stipulated that a portion of her earnings were to be sent to her mother. Both girls entered upon this career so nonchalantly adopted, but as they did not earn enough to satisfy the cupidity of their mistress she drove them, half naked, into the street, when they were given a refuge by Mrs. DAVIS and magnificently dressed. Both girls declare that they have earned nearly $200 per week, but the woman DAVIS insisted that they had scarcely paid their expenses. When the officer started to leave the premises a colored woman stopped him and stated that the clothing worn by the girls was the property of her mistress, Mrs. DAVIS, and she seemed determined to keep them from being taken from the house, but she did not succeed.

When the mother and her misguided daughter met at Police Headquarters the scene was peculiarly affecting. The mother expressed a wish to take her child home despite any transgressions she might have committed, while the daughter made her parent believe that she had been employed in a manufactory, and as this was the plea under which she left home, the Police took no steps to undeceive the mother. The woman was ordered to pay the two girls sufficient money to carry them back to Boston, which she only did on compulsion, and in dread of the Inspector's threat to lock her up and place an officer in front of her house for the purpose of exposing her nefarious business. Both the girls thus rescued from a dreadful fate express themselves disgusted with the life they had entered on, and seemed delighted at the prospect of going home again. We suppress their names for obvious reasons.

The New Temple Emmanuel.

The latest architectural sensation of this City is the splendid Jewish Temple Emmanuel, on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-third-street. It will be dedicated to-day at 3:30 o'clock.

The Temple stands 104 feet on Fifth-avenue, and 184 feet on Forty-third-street. The nave has a width of 34 feet and a length of 160. It rises to a height of 72 feet. The transepts are 90 feet long, attached to which are aisles 20 feet wide containing galleries. The building is yet incomplete. In front, on either side of the nave, will rise two towers to the height of 170 feet, terminating in cupolas. They are but partially finished, and are connected with the nave by two bridges, on a line with its ceiling, and with the choir gallery, as also by open balconies running all round the front. The material of the edifice is of variously colored sandstone, from quarries in New-Jersey, Ohio and New-Brunswick. The cost, when completed, will be about $600,000. The architects are LEOPOLD EIDLITZ and HENRY FEUERBACH. The style is of no especial order, although the Moorish decidedly preponderates. The facade has fine proportions and a rich ornamentation. Foliated capitals and clustered columns are attached to the doors and windows; fretted spandrils and light pinnacles rise from the buttresses of both the nave and transepts. Intaglio designs, peculiar to Moorish decoration, are numerously distributed. The grace, majesty, and elegance of the structure lies much in the admirable attention to proportion.

The general effect of the interior is of rich but subdued magnificence. Gold and blue, white, red and black are gracefully blended. The figures employed are arabesques. Blue panels, studded with golden stars, are supported by draped and many-tinted arches. As the temple is devoted to the reformed Hebrew worship, the sanctuary is placed in the chancel, which also contains the pulpit. The pews are located as in Christian churches, instead of being ranged around the centre, as in synagogues of the old school. Men and women will sit together, and not be separated, as heretofore. The carving of the sanctuary, pulpit, doors and organ case is admirable. The religious emblems are few. The six-pointed star, called the Shield of David, consisting of two blended equilateral triangles, occupies its usual place above the chancel, surrounded by a halo, and is accompanied by the Chaldiac inscription, signifying "Hear, Oh Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord." In the basement is a committee-room, with eight apartments for schools.

It is said that the consecration ceremonies will be less imposing than in the orthodox synagogues, but more intellectual and interesting. The Thora, or Law, and the sacred urns are to be borne aloft in procession, coupled with the chants of the choir, and placed in the Theba, or Ark. A portion of the prayers will be in English. Those only which have been compiled from the scripture, or books of Moses and the prophets, and the Kethubim, or semi-canonical scriptures, as Joshua, the Judges, and other historical books, will be in Hebrew.

Discourses will be delivered by Dr. ADLER, the pastor, and Rev. ISAAC M. WISE, of Cincinnati. Many invitations have been issued to the clergy of all denominations of this and other cities, it being a desire of this liberal congregation to cultivate fraternal relations with all creeds. They have reduced their faith to a simple theism, like that of the advanced wing of the Unitarians, and though, for the present, public worship will take place on Saturday, as at other synagogues, they are discussing the question of observing the Christian Sunday, in order that their business days and day of rest may conform with those of their fellow-citizens.

The congregation of the new Temple have heretofore worshipped in Twelfth-street. Their former synagogue will be dedicated again to-day, at 2 o'clock, by a new congregation.

The Book-Trade Sales.

The Book-Trade Sales, by Messrs. LEAVITT, STREIBEIGH & Co., auctioneers, commenced yesterday at 9 A. M., at the new Trade-sale Rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. The attendance was large and the bidding spirited. The day was principally occupied in disposing of the long catalogue of J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia. Their invoice contained a great many valuable and standard works. They generally brought fair prices. Twenty sets of MACAULAY's "History of England," in five volumes, brought on an average $1 a volume. W. H. PRESCOTT's Historical Works brought an average of $1 35 a volume; ADDISON's Works, $1 a volume; ROLLINS' "Ancient History," $1 25; CHAMBERS' "Information for the People," $2 70; CHESTERFIELD's Works, 90 cents; JOSEPHUS' Works, $1 25; "Waverley Novels," $1 to $2 25; "Court of Napoleon," $7 38; THACKERAY's Works, $2 to $3; WEBSTER's "Royal Octavo Dictionary," $3 12½; WEBSTER's "Imperial Octavo Dictionary," $3 50; WEBSTER's "National Pictorial Dictionary," $4; CHITTY's "Blackstone," $2 25; DUNLOP's "Digest," $1 50 to $2 25; "Parsons on Promissory Notes," $4 50. To day the sale commences with HURD & HOUGHTON's list.

New-York Yacht Club.

The prizes offered by the Vice-Commodore, one for sloops and one for schooners, are to be sailed for on Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The sailing courses and directions for the start are as follows:

A flagboat will be anchored abreast of the Club-house, Staten Island, about half a mile from the shore, west of which the sloops will anchor in line, about forty yards apart, and the schooners in line two hundred yards north of the sloops, about fifty yards apart.

In taking position in the line, each yacht may select its own in the order of arrival at the anchorage.

Mainsails, foresails and gafftopsails may be set before starting, unless otherwise ordered by the Committee. The signal for starting will be announced on the morning of the regatta.

Yachts will proceed from the anchorage to the buoy of the Southwest Spit, passing it to the west and south, and thence to the Lightship, rounding it to the northward and eastward, and return over the same course.

Going and returning the flagboat anchored abreast of the Club-house is to be passed to the westward, and all the buoys on the west bank, viz., Nos. 11, 13 and 15, are to be passed to the eastward.

To make the race, the distance must be performed in seven hours by some one yacht of either class.

No allowance of time.

Members intending to enter for the prizes are requested to notify the Secretary by 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the 19th inst.

The committee's boat, for the accommodation of the members and their friends, will leave the foot of Desbrosses-street at 9 o'clock in the morning. Tickets for the race can be had on application at the Secretary's office, No 45 Liberty-street.

How a Sensation Street Robbery was Accomplished—A Confession.

MORGAN STEPHENSON and JAMES THOMAS, both boys of tender years, were arrested, on Wednesday night, by Roundsman MACKELLAR, of the Forty-eighth Precinct, Brooklyn, on a charge of having committed a burglary upon the store of C. H. DOBBIN, in Fifth-avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. It appears that one of them went through the fanlight over the door, and stole articles valued, in all, at $5. On the way to the Station house STEPHENSON confessed some facts which revealed the *modus operandi* of a gold robbery which took place in New-York, last January. It may be remembered, that about the time named, STEPHENSON, who was in the employ of Mr. WHITE, a Broad-street (New-York) broker, was on the way to the bank with $1,100 in gold, when he was overtaken by a man, who threw snuff in his eyes and robbed him of the gold. According to the boy's story, he had entered into an arrangement with a man to commit the robbery, he, the boy, to have $150 for his share, the snuff which was thrown in his eyes being intended to blind his employer, and not him. The *ruse* succeeded admirably, for the boy remained in Mr. WHITE's employment until the occurrence of Wednesday night. Both the boys arrested were taken before Justice CORNWELL, yesterday, and held for examination.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. MONEGHAN in the chair.

The Board concurred in the resolution directing the Aldermanic Committee on Markets to investigate and report the present condition of our market-houses, with a view to increasing the accommodations now afforded to persons using them.

The Corporation counsel was requested to inform the Board by what authority the Dry Dock Railroad Company are laying switches and turnouts in Avenue B, north of Fourteenth-street.

The resolution admitting Mr. IVANS and others as members of the Board was reconsidered, the protest against their admission struck out, and in that form the resolution was adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Supervisors.

This Board met at 11 A. M. yesterday, Mr. ROCHE in the chair.

An ordinance was adopted making additional appropriations for the County Government for the year 1868, as follows: Roman Catholic House of the Good Shepherd, $15,000; Redemption of Revenue Bonds, $93,213 73.

The City and County Tax levies for the current year, as passed by the Legislature, were taken up and confirmed. The total amount of the levy is $13,173,046 56, of which $10,873,046 56 is to be raised by taxation. The assessment rolls of the real and personal estate of the City and County for the present year, as corrected by the Committee on Annual Taxes, are fixed at the sum of $907,815,529.

Mr. ELY offered a resolution directing the Comptroller to pay the laborers on the new Court-house interest on their claims for the months of July and August last.

Mr. ELY said that although, as was well known, he considered the Court-house job rotten from top to bottom, he offered this resolution in justice to the laborers, who had been compelled to sell their claims at the heavy discount of from 15 to 20 per cent.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on the New Court-house, and the Board then adjourned.

Street Department.

Proposals were opened and contracts awarded in the Street Department yesterday for the following jobs: Regulating, grading, &c., &c., Seventy-seventh-street, between Ninth-avenue and the Boulevard; awarded to J. L. MOORE at $36,652; time eighteen months. Flagging Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Sixty-second-streets; awarded to J. GEARTY at $3,499 90; time sixty days. Flagging Sixteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue B; awarded to J. GEARTY at $1,755 60; time twenty days. Flagging Avenue B, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth-streets; awarded to J. GEARTY at $338 97; time five days. Building foundations and iron railings on parks in Broadway; awarded to J. H. STARIN, at $6,946 40; time four months. Dredging slip between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth streets, East River; awarded to ISAAC ORR at 29¾ cents per yard.

POLICE COURTS.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.

JAMES MCDOWELL made an affidavit stating that yesterday morning being on Pier No. 44 North River, he drove away some men who were in the act of stealing a bale of wood. One of the men, named FRANK BROWN, he says, returned and knocked him down and then ran off the pier. He then went and fastened the gate leading to the pier, and saw BROWN approaching as he did so. As he walked away a pistol was fired from behind him, the ball from which took effect in his right hand. He therefore caused the arrest of BROWN, who was held in $1,500 bail, which he furnished, to answer the charge at the General Sessions.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

JASON BRUSH, employed as an agent for EDWARD BRUSH, No. 229 Tenth-avenue, was arrested on a charge of embezzlement. It was stated that during June last he had sold to NICHOLAS KENNEDY, No. 244 Tenth-avenue, liquors valued at $178, and had made no return of the money to BRUSH. He denied his guilt, and was committed in default of $500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

CHARGE AND COUNTER CHARGE.

FREDERICK BUCKHOLTZ, No. 550 West Forty-third-street, charged that HENRY BLANK had burglariously entered his stable, and stolen a horse, set of harness and an express wagon, all valued at $250. BLANK admitted that he had taken the articles, but claimed that in so doing he had only claimed his own, and exhibited a bill of sale for the property and a receipt for the money paid. The case was held for further investigation.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SLIGHT GROUND FOR AN ARREST.—Detective KEARNS, of the First Precinct, arrested JOHN CORBIN yesterday on suspicion of attempting to set fire to the steamer *Cleopatra*, at Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-street, on the evening of Tuesday. The only ground of suspicion was that CORBIN, who is employed on board the steamer as porter, left the vessel after all the other hands, and as he met the night-watchman, remarked that he was afraid that there was fire somewhere on board. Both men then went back and discovered a box of cotton waste on fire near the boiler, when the flames were extinguished. Fire Marshal BRACKETT heard of the arrest and requested Justice HOGAN to grant an adjournment for the purpose of a more thorough investigation. The request was granted, though the impression yesterday was that the prisoner will be discharged.

UNION MISSION CHURCH, CENTRE-STREET.—On Monday evening a social gathering, in large numbers, was held in the above church. The parents and friends of the Sabbath School were invited by the pastor, Rev. JAMES SMYTHE. After a few tunes by the organist, addresses were delivered by the Pastor, deacons and several gentlemen, including Deacon WHITTLESEY, whose age and experience gave weight to his appeals. The Sabbath services, in connection with the church, are well attended. Many young people giving signs of a determination to become followers of Christ. There is a Sabbath School of 300, and for several months a good work has been going on with older scholars. More than forty have stood up, requesting the prayers of the church.

FATAL CAR ACCIDENT.—Coroner FLYNN yesterday concluded his investigation in the case of ANDREW MOYAHAN, the boy who was run over on the 5th inst. by car No. 70, of the Second-avenue line, while endeavoring to jump on the front platform while the car was in rapid motion. Despite the fact that the evidence elicited showed that the driver did not know that the boy was going to get on the car, the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by injuries sustained "in consequence of the excessive gait at which the car was running at the time." Both the conductor, WM O'BRIEN, and the driver, JAMES CLARK, were held to bail by the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ROBBING A SLEEPER.—FERDINAND SEPP fell asleep on Wednesday night at the Battery, and was robbed of $45 while unconscious of passing events. He, however, felt some one fumbling over his person, and on gaining his feet saw FELIX MCGUIRE and two confederates standing near him, when they all ran off. Officer GAY, of the First Precinct, heard the alarm given by SEPP and arrested MCGUIRE, who was arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday and fully committed for trial. The complainant, being a non-resident, was sent to the House of Detention.

A PORTABLE CANNON.—At 6 o'clock last evening Messrs. J. G. & I. EDGE, pyrotechnists of Jersey City, exhibited in front of the City Hall a portable cannon, to be used for political and other purposes to which a cannon can be applied. Some thirteen salutes were fired off, the shells reaching an altitude of 1,500 feet, when they exploded with a loud report. It is claimed by the inventors of this cannon that it is perfectly safe, and in no manner dangerous to life or limb. There will be another exhibition this evening at the same place.

THE BARBAROUS LANDLORD.—THOS. F. BEARNEY, of No. 137 Baxter-street, whose sick family were turned out of their home by their landlord for alleged non-payment of rent, writes to say that he offered to pay the rent, but the landlord refused it, and took advantage of a technicality in the law to dispossess him. So much the worse for the landlord.

JUVENILE AFFRAY.—JOHN DUNN and MATTHEW MCCARTY, aged 13 years each, quarreled in front of the Old Bowery Theatre on Wednesday night, when MATTHEW drew a knife and stabbed DUNN in the shoulder. When arraigned before the Magistrate by Officer DOUGLASS, of the Sixth Precinct, MCCARTY was held for further examination.

CITY CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.—The City Chamberlain yesterday paid over to the Comptroller $4,801 50, being interest received on public deposits during the month of August. This makes, with the amount previously paid, $81,109 78.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE ABIJAH MANN, JR.—The funeral of ABIJAH MANN, Jr., took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, No. 126 Remsen-street. The services were of a very impressive character, and were participated in by Rev. Dr. BUDINGTON and Rev. Dr. SPEAR. The pall-bearers were Hon. John A. Lott, Hon. N. B. Morse, Hon. Lucien Birdseye, Hon. Jesse C. Smith, C. H. Dabby, B. D. Silliman, Richard Schell and R. H. Lowry. The last public appearance made by Mr. MANN was in the capacity of witness in an insurance suit between Mr. AARON DEGRAW and an insurance company, on which occasion he was very feeble. At the time of his death he was 75 years of age.

BURGLARY AT EAST NEW-YORK.—Yesterday morning, Mr. GEORGE JONES, residing at the corner of New-Jersey and Fulton-avenues, was surprised by the incursion of a burglar, who entered his domicile by a window and stole $25 from Mr. JONES' pantaloons pocket. The noise caused by the operations of the thief alarmed the family generally; but before they could make any demonstration he escaped by the window he had entered.

FOUND DROWNED.—The bodies of two unknown men were found drowned in the East River, yesterday, one near Fulton Ferry, and the other near the foot of Partition-street. They were removed to the dead-house to await identification.

NEW-JERSEY.

ARTFUL DODGERS.—A novel method was resorted to a few days since by a man and woman, in order to obtain wearing apparel for themselves. The scene of the occurrence was Hoboken, and the unfortunate dupe was a well-to-do woman who lived in a house adjoining the Hudson City road. The rogues represented themselves as having come from Hudson City, were husband and wife, and resided there in tolerable circumstances. On Tuesday evening the worthy pair were strolling along the plank walk leading from Hoboken to Hudson. By some means, probably best known to themselves, they both slipped and tumbled into a pool of water close by, out of which they came completely drenched and covered with mud. Of course it was not proper, under the circumstances, that they should thus go through the city and be sneered at by their neighbors, so taking advantage of the proximity of a house they repaired thither and explained to the landlady what had occurred. Taking pity on their condition, she furnished the woman with a full and costly suit of Sunday dress, and to the man gave her husband's Sunday clothes. They left, overjoyed and gratified, bringing with them their old clothes, and promised to send the borrowed articles immediately. Suffice it to say, this was the last heard of them, for no persons answering their description reside in Hudson City or any place about that locality.

THE POLICE OUTWITTED.—A few days since a youth named MICHAEL SHANLEY was arrested by Detective NUGENT, for having destroyed the eye of a horse by stabbing it with a pike. In consequence of the absence of a witness his case could not be proceeded with, and so he was detained in custody. Not liking the quarters he was in, MIKE made a desperate effort to escape. About noon yesterday he was taken with violent cramps in the stomach, diarrhœa, &c. He was immediately carried to a back-room in the barracks, and an officer ran for a doctor. Dr. MORRIS came at once, considered the case a hopeless one, and ordered a mustard plaster and some powders. The patient submitted to the plaster and powders, and then expressed a desire to sleep. But the chap seems to have had his weather-eye open, for no sooner had the officer in charge of the station gone up stairs to consult the Chief on some matter, than the prisoner decamped and has not since been heard of.

THE KNIFE.—A stabbing affray took place on Wednesday night between two negroes, at Newark. One of them, a young man named TAZWELL DUNCAN, had just finished his work, and was about to proceed to a Methodist Church, when he was met by JOHN COOK, who asked him what badge he wore on the lappel of his coat. DUNCAN made no reply, whereupon COOK swore at, threatened and struck him. A second blow was given, when DUNCAN drew a knife and stabbed his antagonist in the neck. A doctor was sent for, and the wound considered dangerous, but yesterday morning the patient was doing well. DUNCAN was arrested.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY IN SOUTH JERSEY.—A disastrous freshet visited South Jersey last week, and occasioned much damage to mill property. This loss will at least amount to $300,000. At Good Intent a man was drowned, and near Camden a large portion of a turnpike road was washed away. The loss to Camden County will reach $60,000. In Gloucester County the loss will reach $100,000. In Salem County considerable damage was also done.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A man named JOHN REARDON was arrested last evening at Jersey City, on a charge of having waylaid and forcibly stolen fifty cents from CHARLES WAGEMAN. Detective NUGENT effected the arrest of the prisoner, who is still in custody.

THE LATE EDWIN A. STEVENS.—The remains of the late EDWIN A. STEVENS are to arrive on Friday or Saturday next by the French steamer *Napoleon III*. The funeral will take place next week, and will probably be one of the largest displays of that kind that has ever taken place in Hudson City.

ROBBERY.—A young man named OTTO SCHULTZ, aged 19, was arrested yesterday in New-York, on a charge of having stolen $150 from his uncle, who resides in Union Hill, N. J. The money was found in his possession. The father declined to prosecute, and the youth was discharged.

COLLISION.—A collision occurred yesterday at Madison, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, between a passenger train and a coal train. The platforms of four passenger cars and one baggage car were demolished. Only one lady was injured.

ELECTION.—Rev. R. L. DASHIELL, D. D., of Orange, has been elected President of Dickinson College, in the place of H. M. JOHNSON, D. D., deceased.

BODY FOUND.—The body of Miss LIZZIE BELSON, who was drowned in the Newark River, on Monday night, with Mr. E. JORELEMON, has been recovered.

REVENUE SUPERVISOR.—Mr. IRA M. HARRISON, of Newark, has been appointed Revenue Supervisor for the district of New-Jersey.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Call of Calendar 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
186—Hamilton vs. Wondro.	145—Hofe vs. Phiffany.
12—Anderson vs. Schedel.	148—Etlinger vs. Bancock.
42—Mechanics' Banking Association vs. Hackly.	150—Pickert vs. Finck.
69—Waters vs. Trenor.	151—Waverly National Bank vs. Halsey.
95—Chipperly et al. vs. Little.	175—Cummings vs. Gregg.
132—Burritt et al. vs. Gilman.	181—Janeway vs. Crook.
	187—Gabler vs. Sawyer.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Jones, J.

Naturalizations at 11 A. M.; motions will be heard at 12 M.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

No Court will be held on Saturday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
85—Demartine vs. Lemken.	95—Grimes vs. Savings B'k.
74—Gorman vs. Konner.	96—Eagleson vs. Harman.
78—Goff vs. Cosgrove.	97—Sullivan vs. Peters.
80—Wisendinger vs. O'Connell.	98—Byrne vs. Clemenz.
——Edwards vs. Ware.	99—Winter vs. Ebbets.
——Edwards vs. Murphy.	100—Cox vs. Weeks.
——Brown vs. Murphy.	101—Hill vs. Bendall & Scott.
——Hall vs. Heilerman.	102—Salatan vs. Jewett.
——Lynch vs. Myers.	103—Green vs. Caliens.
——Gessert vs. Oatman.	104—Beissbarth vs. Fleir.
——Hensel vs. Nickels.	105—Crove vs. Retagliati.
——Gardner vs. Hoffman.	106—Schmidt vs. Carson.
92—Arnold vs. Woods.	107—Pugh vs. Colligan.
93—Lisle vs. Cohen.	108—Evland vs. Reiss.
94—Addy vs. Kick.	109—Wardell vs. Miller.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 10.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE MOSER-JACKSON PERJURY CASE—IMPORTANT OPINION—WITNESSES TO BE TRIED FOR CRIME.

Wm. Moser and Wm. J. Ree vs. James A. Polhamus and Eugene J. Jackson.—The parties to this action are well known in Wall-street and in commercial circles throughout the City. The investigation before the above-named Judge, which took place on the last days of June and all through the first week of July last, and which was fully reported in the law columns of the TIMES, created, at the time, a very great amount of excitement. The firm of Polhamus & Jackson some time ago brought a suit in the Superior Court to obtain a large sum of money from Moser & Ree, which they alleged they had lost through the management, or mismanagement of the latter. The Judge of the Superior Court sent the issues to be tried before a referee. The referee reported that there was due to the plaintiffs in that action $125,652 57. It may be proper to remark that the subject matter of the suit was in regard to the sale and delivery of Pacific Mail stock. Judgment having been entered on the report of the referee, execution was about to issue against the defendants in the Superior Court suit, when the latter instituted these proceedings in this Court. Charges and counter-charges of perjury and other kinds of corruption were made, and as already stated, the investigation before Judge Cardozo occupied several days, and much interest was manifested. Mr. Moser sought to obtain a perpetual injunction to restrain Polhamus & Jackson from enforcing the large judgment named. On the 30th of June last, after the adjournment of the Court, a serious affray occurred in the vestibule of the City Hall. This fact is mentioned now merely to call to the minds of our readers the fact that, among parties, witnesses, brokers and others interested, the excitement was at fever heat. Some of the ablest counsel in the City were employed. Messrs. E. W. Stoughton, Ex-Judge Pierrepont and Mr. Godfrey appeared for the plaintiffs herein, and Messrs. James T. Brady, Sandford and Traphagen for the defendants.

To-day the following able and exhaustive opinion, which speaks for itself, was delivered by

CARDOZO J.—If the original action in the Superior Court had been tried before me, it is not certain, especially in view of the fact that the burden of proof rested upon the plaintiffs therein, that even expunging the evidence of Britton and Carroll as wholly unworthy of credence, I should have reached the same conclusion as the referee did. It is quite certain that had the motion for reference been addressed to me it would not have been granted, and also that if I were now sitting merely to review the referee's report I should not permit it to stand. I do not mean to say that the Court had not jurisdiction to grant a reference in the action, but I do mean that within all the authorities the power ought not to have been exercised, because even if an account had to be taken, the trial involved "difficult questions of fact," and in such cases a reference should always, according to the practice as it has existed ever since the statute authorizing references was passed, be refused. Indeed, if ever there were a case in which, because of the nicety of the only question really involved, or seriously litigated, the trial of the issue, should have been in open Court, before a jury, the one out of which this action has arisen is that case. The question really turns upon so nice and difficult a point as this, substantially, but briefly stated; whether Ree in giving an order for the purchase of stock in Moser's presence, spoke in the singular or plural number. A question so nice and difficult should have been left to a jury, and if, which the evidence on the trial disclosed is not the fact, the taking of an account became necessary, after the verdict was rendered, to enable the Court to determine the amount of the judgment, that matter could have been referred, after the real issue had been tried in the only fitting tribunal. Such would have been the proper practice. With these views of the impropriety of trying the cause out of Court, it will easily be understood that were I reviewing the judgment of the referee, I should scrutinize very carefully the case disclosed before him, and unless the evidence were overwhelming in favor of the report, I should set it aside, and afford Mr. Moser an opportunity of trying the merits before an appropriate tribunal. Without discussing the evidence in the Superior Court, or giving the views that occurred to my mind upon it, the following prominent facts may be stated: That the report was very large, being for $125,652 57; that although the time when the cause was submitted does not distinctly appear, yet from the fact that Mr. Sandford's printed argument bears date Nov. 19, 1867, it must have been about that time; that the referee reported on the 4th day of December, without giving any opinion showing how or why he reached his conclusions; that thus it appears that this important case, comprising more than fourteen hundred folios of evidence was under consideration not more than fifteen days. Included in the report was a sum of $7,000, as to which it is not denied there was no evidence whatever to support it. This great oversight, in a case of such importance, involving so large an amount, occasions in my mind so much distrust of the accuracy of the report, so great fear that the case was too hastily considered, when a report which was to take $125,000 from a man was made within so brief a period, without any explanation of the reasons which led the referee to take the view he did of the testimony; that I should have felt called upon, instead of reducing the judgment, to set it aside, and submit the very delicate inquiry presented to a jury—the tribunal which is the best, as well as the most popular for the determination of questions of fact. I should have been too apprehensive that the referee had, unintentionally, of course, failed to comprehend the case, to permit any part of his judgment to stand, when it was so clearly erroneous to such a large extent, and I should have felt the less hesitancy about taking that course, because the only harm, in view of the undisputed pecuniary responsibility of Mr. Moser, that Messrs. Jackson and Polhamius could possibly suffer, if they were entitled to recover, would be a little delay, which would be of trivial consequence in comparison with the careful administration of justice. But however forcibly these considerations may impress me, upon the present application they do not furnish any ground for relief. The only ground upon which relief can be claimed here is, that the judgment was obtained by fraud. There can be no doubt of the jurisdiction of this Court to entertain an action like the present. That such a bill might have been filed in the late Court of Chancery was not disputed on the argument and is undeniable, and all the powers which that Court could exercise are now vested in this Court, which has "general jurisdiction at law and in equity." The case of Grant *vs.* Quick, (5 Sand., S. C. R., p. 612,) cited by the learned counsel for the defendants, does not conflict with these views and has no application here. That case only holds that while a suit is pending and undetermined in one court, competent to give full relief, no other court should interfere. But in this case the suit in the Superior Court was ended before this action was brought. But there is an insuperable difficulty to the granting of this motion resting upon the failure of the plaintiff to support by credible evidence the allegations of fraud which he makes. A judgment—in a court having jurisdiction of the persons of the parties and of the subject matter—after a regular trial, sustained upon appeal to the General Term, has been obtained in the Superior Court against Mr. Moser by the present defendants, Messrs. Jackson & Polhamius. To justify the Court of Chancery or this Court, as its successors, in preventing the enforcement of that judgment on the ground of fraud in obtaining it, the fraud charged must not only be plain and palpable, but the evidence by which it is to be proven must be clear, positive and entirely credible. Presumptively that judgment is valid, and the burden of impeaching it rests upon the present plaintiff. He can overthrow it only by the clearest, most positive and perfectly credible testimony, and if I am convinced that, however free from fault I may believe him to be, he has the misfortune not to have credible witnesses to establish his allegations, then the judgment, which imports verity, must stand against him, and if it can see that such should be the result, if the case were now being tried, then I ought not to continue the temporary injunction. When a motion is made either to continue or to dissolve an injunction the question is, would the Court, having before it all the evidence disclosed in the hearing of the motion, have granted the injunction in the first instance? If it would not then the injunction should be dissolved. Now, the fraud charged by Mr. Moser is attempted to be proven by the evidence of Ree, Britton, Carroll, Potter and Mallison. It is unnecessary to repeat here why Ree's evidence could not be regarded. The learned counsel for the plaintiff, with characteristic frankness, very early in the motion, admitted that it should have no weight with me. As to the four other persons, probably never before was such an exhibition made in a court of justice, and I trust there never will be again. Not only did these men make several contradictory affidavits, but they appeared in court, before me, and on oath confessed that they had wilfully and deliberately sworn in some of the affidavits to things they knew to be untrue. I can not, as the learned counsel for the plaintiff eloquently urged me to do, take into consideration what he argued were the means resorted to to get these men to contradict their first set of affidavits. I do not stop to inquire whether the counsel's singular deductions from the evidence in that respect be sound or not. Here they can be of no importance, because if threats or any other means would induce those people to perjure themselves, I can not believe them at all. That is the difficulty with the plaintiff's case. His witnesses are wholly unworthy of belief, and being so, must be discredited; and being discredited, the judgment of the Superior Court stands unimpeached, and standing unimpeached, its enforcement should not be further prevented. For these reasons, the motion to continue the injunction must be denied and the preliminary injunction vacated; but from what I have said, it is plain that in my opinion it should be done without costs, and with leave to the plaintiff to discontinue this action without costs, and the defendants must stipulate not to move for leave to sue the undertaking given upon the granting of the temporary injunction, and not to bring any action for damages on account of it.

Respecting the course to be pursued as to the persons who made the affidavits referred to, and any further investigation which I may think proper to be made in regard thereto, I have concluded to hand all the original papers to the District-Attorney for his action, making to him such suggestions as I deem the circumstances demand. Ordered accordingly.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 10.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY—MOTION TO TRANSFER TO THE FEDERAL COURT.

Hodgskin vs. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company et al.—This action was brought for the purpose of collecting certain coupons attached to bonds issued by the Southwest Pacific Railroad Company, and secured by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company and the South Pacific Railroad Company. The defendants now make a motion to remove the action to the United States Circuit Court, and they base the same upon various old statutes on the subject and also on an act of Congress passed July 28, 1868. The laws of the last Congress are not yet published, and no certified copy thereof was before the Court.

Mr. Choate appeared in behalf of the defendants and claimed that his clients being a corporation created by Congress, it is a foreign corporation under the laws of this State.

Mr. Chas. Wehle, for the plaintiffs, resisted the application on the ground that it was made for the purpose of delay, and that the Court has the right to examine the merits of any defence which the defendants may have. That if the recent act of Congress assumes to take away the discretion which the Court has in the premises, it is clearly in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, Article III., Section 2. The plaintiffs also claim that the defendants are in default; and have not furnished the security required by the act of Congress. The bonds of the Southwest Pacific Railroad Company were produced for the inspection of the Court.

The Judge took the papers. Decision reserved.

For the motion, Southmayd & Choate; Chas. Wehle opposed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 10.

By Judge Cardozo.

Cusack *vs.* Smith; motion granted on payment of trial fee and $10 costs of motion.

Carson *vs.* Gaige; order granted.

Friedlander *vs.* Smith et al.; motion granted.

Berger *vs.* Berger; motion granted for alimony and counsel.

Butler et al. *vs.* Heustis; motion granted, with $5 costs.

Butler *vs.* Heustis; motion to change place of trial denied, with $5 costs to abide the event.

Foster *vs.* Foster; counsel fee of $50—alimony at $8 per week from time of notice of application for alimony; allowed. The report modified accordingly.

Merchant, &c., *vs.* The Miles Manufacturing Company et al.; motion denied, with $5 costs to abide the event.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 10.

By Judge Barrett.

The Manhattan Millsfeed Company *vs.* Samuel Secor et al.; the defendants, Secor and Miller, are permitted to come in and defend; but the judgment, execution and proceedings therein must not be interfered with, and the stay must be vacated. No costs.

Millward *vs.* Millard; motion to set aside judgment denied; but defendant, Millard, is permitted to come in and defend without costs upon his stipulating to refer the action and taking short notice of trial before the Referee; the judgment, execution and levy to stand as security; the plaintiffs to be at liberty to move for a sale of the property, and the proceeds to be deposited, if the trial is unduly protracted.

Doretha Englehardt *vs.* The Mayor, &c., and Henry F. Spalding *vs.* the same; motions granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Immediately after the opening of the Court yesterday morning the panels of grand and petit jurors were called, and although a sufficient number responded to transact business, the greater number failed to answer. The Judge took occasion to speak with severity of the inexcusable delinquency of jurors, and ordered that full penalties be entered against all the offending parties. The foreman of the Grand Inquest was Cornelius Matthews, and after the usual formal charge by the Court, the jury retired to consider the matters to be brought before them.

After a number of petty motions had been offered, and matters of bail adjusted, the following cases were passed upon:

THE DIAMOND THEFT.

Marie Felinge, a young German woman, enjoying countless *aliases*—among them "Mme. Delling," "Mme. Delonger," "Mrs. Cunningham," "Maria," "Mary Gabriel" and "Mrs. Quincia"—was arraigned to answer the charge of stealing an elegant set of diamond ear-rings, valued at $1,500, from Mrs. Duncan, wife of the proprietor of the New-York Hotel.

The circumstances of the theft have already been detailed in the TIMES. It appears that in July last the prisoner, by means of excellent recommendations from former employers, succeeded in making an engagement with Mrs. Duncan to serve as lady's maid, and she thus became possessed of all the family jewelry. On the 8th of July she suddenly disappeared, and with her also flitted the diamonds mentioned. She left such imprint of her footsteps that Detective McCarthy arrested her at the New-Haven Railroad Depot, at Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, at the moment she was about to leave the scene of her achievement. Upon her person the officer found two of the stolen diamonds, and by dint of much inquiry finally traced and recovered the other two, which had been removed from the settings. One of these was found with Messrs. May & Stein, of No. 20 John-street, who, however, easily

established the fact that they were innocent holders, having purchased the jewel from Mr. Rubens, of No. 279 Broadway, to whom the prisoner had sold it.

Marie, when arraigned, yesterday, presented a very respectable appearance, being faultlessly clad in a deep mourning suit, and looking very ladylike. She did not, however, display any emotion when the charge was read to her, but offered a plea of "Guilty," and was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

OUT IN THE STREETS.

John Gestler, of No. 154 Ludlow-street, on his way home, early on the morning of the 30th ult., sat down upon the front stoop of a house near his own, being overcome by something, and fell into a deep sleep. Soon afterward a policeman passing by saw a man named John Mark leaning over the sleeper, and upon seizing him found in his possession a watch, some money and a memoranda book, worth about $40 in the aggregate, the property of Gestler. The prisoner admitted his guilt, and the Judge sentenced him to the State Prison for four years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

John Williams pleaded guilty to having stolen a case of felt hats, valued at $54, from the sidewalk in front of No. 17 Mercer-street, on the 11th of August. The prisoner was sentenced to serve four years in State Prison.

Richard T. Francis pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded until to-day for sentence. The prisoner forged a check for $400 on the First National Bank of Utica, purporting to have been signed by John J. Francis, and certified by the teller of the bank. This false paper he took to Mr. Henry Wilson, of No. 362 Canal-street, and requested him to cash it, which Mr. Wilson did upon representations as to the genuineness of the check.

Theodore J. Weaver pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, he being charged with stealing $188 worth of clothing from Robert B. Elder, No. 58 Suffolk-street, on the 10th of July. Sentence was postponed.

Michael Fraser, who was charged with burglariously entering the premises of Patrick Brennan, No. 94 Baxter-street, on the 9th of August, and stealing $30 worth of lead pipe, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. He was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

The Court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

Thirty-three cases of assault and battery, thirteen of petit larceny, two of embezzlement, one of cruelty to animals and one of adulterating milk, made up the calendar of yesterday. They were all of minor importance, and were disposed of at an early hour.

YOUTHS ASTRAY.

Frank Jones and Henry M. Morg were charged with embezzlement of the funds of their employer, George H. Holden, and pleaded guilty. The specific amount alleged was $15, but the complainant said that the amount taken by Jones during the past year could not be less than $300. Morg he thought had been led astray by Jones, and upon his suggestion sentence was suspended in his case. Jones was sentenced to four months in the Penitentiary.

TENEMENT-HOUSE ROW.

Patrick and Sarah O'Rourke and Bridget Golden, residing in the same house, had a feud between them. The O'Rourkes joined forces and with broomsticks and like missiles so worried poor Bridget that she was forced to call upon the law as a reinforcement. Patrick was defeated by this auxiliary, and was saddened by the infliction of a fine of $25. There is an unpleasant legal fiction that when a wife does anything in the beating or stealing way in the presence of the husband, she does it under duress. Sarah owes her liberty to this wild notion.

RUDENESS IS LARCENY.

Carroll Daly and Charles McMahon were enjoying the delights of a "sample room" together, and the latter sought to reinforce the liquor with the fumes of tobacco wafted from a meerschaum pipe. Daly coveted this pipe, and snatched it from McMahon's mouth. Refusing to return it he was arrested on a charge of larceny, and yesterday his frolic ended in a fine of $25.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—BROOKLYN.

Before Commissioner Newton.

NAVY-YARD ROBBERY.

Samuel Heustis, Henry Brown and Thomas Flood, charged with stealing copper from the Navy Yard, were brought before the Commissioner yesterday.

George D. McKenzie, an officer in the Navy-yard, testified that he was on duty at half-past ten o'clock on the morning of the 27th of August, at Flushing-avenue, when he seized a cart as it was emerging from the gate of the yard; that on the cart, covered with canvas, there were 1,316 pounds of composition copper; that he backed the horse and cart into the yard and delivered them to Capt. Bennett; that Thos. Flood was at the gate at the time and permitted the plunder to pass through without examination, although it was his duty to examine it; this cart was an ash cart.

Wm. W. Wood testified as follows: I am chief engineer of the yard; have charge of all the metals; examined a cart on the 27th containing metal; don't know who brought it in; recognized the metal in the cart as some that had been broken up and stored in the Navy-yard, and had under my charge; I did not order the metal removed; no one had a right to move it out of the yard without my order; I saw no one remove it. On cross-examination witness said the defendant Brown, who was foreman at the brass works, told witness' first assistant, Mr. Cushman, that he assisted Heustis and the driver to load the cart, as he supposed it was going to Darby's depot; this Brown repeated several times when asked by what authority it was removed; Darby is inspector of the yard, and in charge of the general storehouse of the yard; the metal in the cart was in large pieces; it is customary to take it to the foundry in wheel-barrows; the building where the metal was stored was used as a water-closet; Mr. Evans, master founder, had the key; asked Heustis what his duties were; he said he was assisting Brown in the foundry; had been employed that morning in mustering men; he had assisted Brown and driver in loading the cart; witness had asked Heustis who else was engaged in the removal of the metal, and Heustis replied that arrangements had been made with the gate-keeper, and the thing had been going on two months, and that twelve or sixteen cart loads of metal had been removed; Heustis confessed his share in the proceeds to have been $800; Brown's share was about the same; did not know how much the drivers' was; no one else was engaged in the theft; the horse and cart were outside property in the employ of the Government; witness gave a verbal general order a year ago for the removal of the metal.

The examination was adjourned until to-day.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 10, 1868.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113⅝	100	Mariposa Min.	5
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, new	108⅜	450	Pacific Mail	102⅝
2,000	5-20s, C, '67	108⅛	100	do	102¾
7,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '68	108⅜	2	American Ex.	45
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	104½	50	U. S. Ex....2d call	45
2,000	do	104⅝	100	Mer. Union Ex.	22¼
2,000	N. Y. 7s, Bounty Loan...R	108½	600	N. Y. C. R.	124⅝
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x c	70	300	do...b60	124⅞
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s., new	69½	200	do...b30	124¾
49,000	do	69¼	400	do	124⅝
10,000	do...bet. call	69⅜	200	do	124½
5,000	do...2d call	69⅝	50	do	124⅝
10,000	Va. St. 6s, ex. c.	54½	300	Erie R.	47
42,000	N. C. 6s, x-c.	74	10	do	46½
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s. new	73¼	200	Hud. River R.	140⅜
3,000	do	73½	300	do...2d call	140⅜
1,000	Missouri S. 6s.	93⅝	200	Reading R.	89⅜
1,000	do	93¼	200	do	89⅜
4,000	C. & N. W. con. conv. B.	92⅝	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	100⅜
500	Mor. & Es. 2d M.	88	200	do	100⅜
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	98⅝	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	84
5,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st	102	157	Stonington R.	80
1,000	C. & G. E 1st	78⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts	86
4,000	do	78⅜	400	Chi. & N. W.	86⅜
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 2d	89	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86⅝
6,000	Tol. Pe. & W. 1st. East. Div.	84	200	Chi. & R. I.	102
4,000	do West. Div.	84½	1000	do	102⅛
1,000	Dubu'e & S.C. 7s, conv't	92½	100	do...2d call	101⅜
5	Bank of N. Am.	108	300	M. & St. P. R.	80⅝
23	Del. & H. C.	129⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	90
10	do	129⅜	800	do	90
200	Mariposa Prf.	9⅛	200	do	90⅛
100	do	9⅛	100	do	90½
100	do	9¼	100	do...2d call	90⅛
100	do...2d call	9⅛	100	do	90⅝
500	do	10	500	Tol., W. & W.	57
			200	P., F. W. & C...b30	107⅝
			100	do	107⅝
			50	C. C. Cin. & Ind. bet. call	79⅛
			500	Ohio & M. R...b30	28⅝
			100	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	89
			200	Ohio. & G. E.	39⅛
			43	Dub. & S. C. R.	84

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$6,000	U.S.6s, '81, C.	114	20	West. U. Tel.	34⅜
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	104⅜	200	do	34⅝
10,000	do	104½	100	Mariposa	5
8,000	do	104⅜	400	Mariposa Pr.	10
60,000	do	105	20	Am. Ex.	43⅛
1,500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	113⅝	20	U. S. Ex.	44⅜
6,000	do	113⅝	20	Mer. U. Ex.	22⅜
55,000	U. S. 5-20s. C., '67, new	108⅜	300	Adams Ex...b.c	49
2,000	do	108⅜	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	124⅜
155,000	do	108⅜	300	do	124⅝
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	104⅜	100	do	124⅜
5,000	do	105	100	Erie R.	46⅞
15,000	5-20s, C, '65	110⅞	500	do...bet. call	46⅞
29,000	Tenn. 6s. new	69⅜	100	Hudson	140⅜
20,000	do	69½	400	Clev. & Tol.	100⅜
5,000	do...bet. call	69⅜	600	Reading R.	89⅜
20,000	do	69⅜	400	do...b30	89⅝
5,000	Tenn. 6s. ex. c.	70	200	do...b60	89⅝
5,000	Virginia 6s...x c	54⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	85⅞
1,000	N. Car. 6s, new	73⅝	800	do	85⅝
10,000	N. Car. 6s. x-c. bet. call	74	35	Chi. & N. W.	86⅞
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st M.	102½	200	Chi. & N.W.Pf.	86⅝
5	Ocean Bank	108⅜	50	M. & St. P.	90⅜
50	Pacific Mail	103	200	do	91
			100	Mil. & St. P.Pf.	91
			100	P., Ft. W. & C.	107⅝
			200	do	107⅛
			100	O. & M. R.	28⅛
			200	do	29

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Tenn. S.6s, x-c.	69½	200	N. Y. Cen.	124⅜
10,000	Tenn. 6s, new	69⅜	100	Tol., W. & W.	57⅝
35,000	do	69⅛	100	Tol., W. & W. Prf.	73⅞
20	Amer. Ex.	43	100	Ohio & Miss.	28⅜
100	U. S. Ex.	45	200	M. So. & N. I.	83⅞
200	Mer. U. Ex.	22¼	100	do	84
100	Canton Co.	46⅝	800	Clev. & Pitts.	85⅝
100	do...b10	46⅝	100	Clev. & Tol.	100⅜
100	do	46	800	do	100⅜
500	Pac. Mail	102⅛	100	Chic., R. I. & P.	101⅜
100	do...e	102⅝	300	do	101⅞
200	West. U. Tel.	34	200	Chi. & N.W.R.	86⅞
600	Erie R.	47	200	do	86⅜
200	do...s3	46⅞	500	Chi. & N. W. P.	86⅝
200	do...b3	47	200	Mar. Prf.	9
1200	Reading R.	89⅜	800	do	9⅛
100	do	89⅝			
400	do...c	89⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

20	Amer. Ex.	43⅛	300	Hud. Riv. R.	141
50	Mer. U. Ex.	22	10	B. & B. Ass'n.	105
300	do	22⅜	800	Tol. W. & W.	57⅞
20	do	22⅜	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	91⅜
100	do	22½	200	do	91⅜
100	Pacific Mail	102⅝	100	P., F. W. & C.	107⅝
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	124⅜	200	Ohio & M.	28⅜
800	do	124⅝	500	do...s30	28⅜
900	Erie R.	47	300	M. S. & N. I.	83⅜
200	do...s60	46⅞	200	do...s3	83⅞
600	do	47⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.	85⅞
1200	Reading R.	89⅜	200	Clev. & Tol.	100⅝
300	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & P.	101⅞
200	do...s3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	86⅜
300	Mil. & St. P.	91	100	Chi. & N. W.	87
600	do	90⅞	600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	10[illegible]
200	do	90⅝	200	Mar. Prf.	[illegible]
			1200	do	9⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$15,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	69⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	91⅛
100	Adams Ex. Co.	48⅝	100	do	91⅜
100	do	48⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	107⅜
100	Mer. U. Ex.	22⅛	100	do...b30	107⅝
100	Pacific M.	102⅝	100	O. & Miss. R.	28⅜
100	West. U. Tel.	34	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	83⅜
100	do...s30	33⅞	100	do...s10	83⅞
600	N. Y. Cen.	124⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	85⅞
2200	do	124⅜	200	Cl. & Tol.	100⅜
100	do...s10	124	200	C., R. I. & P...s	101⅛
200	do	124	300	do...b10	100⅝
400	Erie R.	46⅞	300	do	100⅜
100	do...s60	46	200	do	100⅞
800	Reading R.	89⅜	300	Chi. & N. W. R.	86⅞
200	do...s10	89⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86⅝
300	T., W. & W.	57⅛	400	Mariposa Prf.	10
100	Mil. & St. P.	91	400	do	10⅜

THURSDAY, Sept. 10—P. M.

The sales of Gold were ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. higher this forenoon than the closing quotations of last night, opening at 144⅜ and advancing to 144½@144⅝. About 1 o'clock P. M. the quotation returned to 144⅜@144¼ ₱ cent. Later in the day it declined to 143⅞. The Cash Gold reported in easy supply, and from 2 to 4 ₱ cent. per annum interest paid for carrying over balances. The Foreign Exchanges continue steady in rates on a moderate business at 109⅛@109¼ ₱ cent. for sixty-day standard names on London.

We have to repeat our Money report of yesterday. The Banks are charging 4@5 ₱ cent. on call, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on thirty to sixty day loans, while private lenders (chiefly the Foreign Banking firms) are accepting 3@4 ₱ cent., and are offering such large sums as to give these lenders, practically, the control of the market.

On the Stock Exchange the temper of the market was completely reversed on both the Public Funds and the Railway Shares through the early Boards. The new 5-20s of 1867 recovered from 108⅛ to 108½ ₱ cent., and the other descriptions were all firmer than yesterday at the 10 A. M. and 2:15 P. M. Boards, and the investment demand with the great dealers larger than any day this week. The advance in the Border State Bonds was supported, and there was a further rise of 1 ₱ cent. in the new and old Tennessees. In the Railway Shares the bearish feeling of yesterday was less prominent, owing to a renewed demand to buy the St. Paul, Northwest, Erie, Wabash and New-York Central stocks. There was also a recovery of 1½ ₱ cent. in Rock Island, sold down last night, partly on the reported accident on the road near Iowa City. Reading also recovered ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. The features of the speculation was the fresh advance in the St. Paul stocks and the increased disposition to speculate in Erie stock, which sold up to 47⅛ ₱ cent.

At and after the late Boards the market was fairly active and somewhat excited, particularly in the instance of New-York Central, the dealings in which were extensive at 124@124⅛, the general list leaving off tamely as follows, as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wednes.	Thurs.
United States 10-40s	104⅜	105
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅛	113¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	108¼	108⅜
American Gold Coin	144⅝	143⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	68½	69⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55
Missouri Bonds	93½	93⅜
North Carolina Bonds, old	74	74
New-York Central	124⅛	124⅜
Erie Railway	46⅜	46⅞
Reading Railway	89⅛	89⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	100⅞	100⅜
Northwest Common	86	86⅞
Northwest Preferred	86	86⅞
Michigan Southern	83½	83⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	107⅛	107⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburg	85½	85⅞
Pacific Mail Company	102⅜	102⅛
St. Paul Preferred	88½	91⅛
St. Paul Common	87½	91
Toledo and Wabash	56⅜	57

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	113	5-20 coup., 1865, new is.	108⅝
500 & 1,000, '81	113⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	108	5-20 coup., 1868	108⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	113⅝	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1874	114
5-20 reg., 1864	105⅞	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1874	117
500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅝	10-40 reg.	104⅜
5-20 reg., 1865	108	10-40 500 & 1,000	105¼
5-20 500 & 1,000, '65	111		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c.	70⅛
N. Y. Coupon B'y L.	108	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. n. bds	69⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1870	99⅝	Virginia 6s., ex c.	54⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	103	Virginia 6s., new bonds	53
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	103	Georgia 6s.	80
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99⅛	Georgia 7s. new bonds.	90⅛
Ill. reg., 1860	99⅛	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	74
Illinois 6s cou.,'79aft'60.	99⅛	N. C. 6s. new bonds	73⅛
Ill. 6s. cou.,'79 aft. 1862.	99⅛	Missouri 6s.	93⅜
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	99⅛	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	92⅝
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870.	99⅛	California 7s.	133
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.	99⅛	California 7s. large bds.	133
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879.	99⅛	Connecticut 6s.	100
Illinois war loan	99⅛	Rhode Island 6s.	100
Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873.	95		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	123	Metropolitan	139
Mechanics'	129	East River	102
Union	122	Nassau	107
Phenix	107	Shoe and Leather	120
North River	108	Corn Exchange	128
Leather Manuf's	175	Continental	102
Seventh Ward	112	Marine	150
Commerce	121¼	Atlantic	100
Ocean	108	Park	146
American Exchange	119	Manuf's & Merch'ts.	100
Bank of N. America	107	Fourth National	104
Irving	113		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	94	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	73
N. Y. Cen. 7's. con. 1876.	124	Gt. Western 1st M. '68.	104⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76.	124	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	89
Erie 1st M. Ex.	104⅛	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	77⅜
Buff., N. Y. & Erie, 1st '77	94	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90.	70
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69-70.	100	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	100⅛	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	101
Harlem 1st M.	102⅛	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100⅛
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72.	112	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	94⅜
M. C. new 1st M. 8s. '82	117	Morris & Essex 2d M.	87⅜
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	111	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	93⅛	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ ct. 1870	120	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	82	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	83	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	94
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	78
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	92⅛	Peninsula R.R. bonds.	87⅛
Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	102
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	95	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	89
Tol. & W. 1st M.	91	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	103
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	91	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M.	78⅛
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	83		

The following is an interesting statement of earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company:

January, 1868	$724,889 83
January, 1867	696,146 61
Increase	$28,743 22
February, 1868	800,786 80
February, 1867	569,555 52
Increase	$231,231 28
March, 1868	855,611 04
March, 1867	757,134 37
Increase	$98,476 67
April, 1868	1,094,597 56
April, 1867	774,279 53
Increase	$320,318 03
May, 1868	1,211,149 81
May, 1867	895,711 84
Increase	$315,437 97
June, 1868	1,167,544 40
June, 1867	893,658 13
Increase	$273,886 27
July, 1868	1,091,466 45
July, 1867	888,214 40
Increase	$203,252 05
August, 1868	$1,265,830 88
August, 1867	1,063,236 47
Increase	$202,594 41
First week in September, 1868	348,570 95
First week in September, 1867	303,602 50
Increase	$44,968 45
Total from Jan. 1, 1868, to first week in September	$8,560,447 72
Total from Jan. 1, 1867, to first week in September	$6,841,539 37
Total increase	$1,718,908 35

There has been increased activity in the Dry Goods trade since our last. Domestic Cottons have been somewhat depressed and irregular in prices, influenced by the severe fall in the raw material, which is 3c.@4c. a pound cheaper than it was a week ago. Domestic Woolens have been generally firm, and, in some instances, quoted higher. In foreign goods, there has been a lively movement both privately and at auction, and really desirable stock, particularly of dress fabrics, has been selling advantageously. The auction sales of the past two or three days have been quite extensive. One of the most interesting and attractive sales was that held on Wednesday, of Paris dress goods of the manufacture and importation of Messrs. [illegible] L. MAILLARD & Co., which was unusually well attended, resulting quite satisfactorily to the sellers. A number of other sales were likewise held on the same day, at which the general attendance was good, and the catalogues offered, comprising woolens, tailoring, millinery and trimming goods, shawls and carpets, were disposed of at fair prices. The auction sales to-day were not quite as successful. There were fewer buyers present, and less spirit was evinced in the bidding. This was due, in part, to less attractive nature of the offerings. The best sales of the day were those of lace goods, held by Messrs. WILMERDINGS & MOUNT, and of satins, ribbons, plushes, &c., by Messrs. TOWNSEND, MONTANT & Co., which, as a whole, resulted well. Velvet goods did not meet with much favor.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1868.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 25th ult., I have to say that the eighteenth section of the act of July 20, 1868, not only requires distillers, rectifiers, wholesale liquor dealers, and compounders of liquors to place and keep a sign on the *outside* of their distilleries, rectifying establishments, or places of business, but requires them to place and keep such sign "*conspicuously* on the outside" thereof. A sign placed "facing on the back street or alley of the premises" is not a compliance with but an evasion of the law. Respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

EDGAR NEEDHAM, Esq., Assessor Fifth District, Louisville, Ky.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI,) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—Over three million dollars of the above loan having been sold in this market, beside several large lots for shipment to Europe, the price has this day been advanced to par, and accrued interest in currency.

The proceeds of this loan are to be applied to payment of maturing obligations, and not for extension of the road, or new improvements.

The Bonds will be a first mortgage on 288 miles of road, running from St. Louis to Kansas City, and have twenty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold. Coupons mature February and August. Net earnings now double the amount required to meet interest account.

For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-street.

☞ AS GOOD AS THE BEST.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company offer a limited amount only of their First Mortgage Bonds at 95, and accrued interest in currency.

The bonds pay seven per cent. interest—Feb. 1, and Aug. 1—in gold coin, *free of Government tax*. The principal also is payable in gold. They have fifty years to run, and are convertible into stock at the option of the holder. A sinking fund is provided, sufficient to pay off the whole mortgage at maturity.

Each bond is for $1,000 or £200 sterling. Interest is payable in New-York or London, at the option of the holder.

These bonds are amply secured, being a first and only lien upon the Company's entire line of road—which traverses the finest district of Illinois—upon its franchises, rolling stock and other property, and upon all its coal lands, of which it now controls over 20,000 acres, estimated to contain 100,000,000 tons of coal. These lands, on the completion of the road, would probably sell for a sum sufficient to retire the whole mortgage.

For all the coal the Company can produce there is a ready market; 1,000 miles of railway and the population of 30,000 square miles of territory can be supplied with fuel from its mines more readily and cheaply than from any other quarter.

A large part of the means required in the construction of this road is derived from stock subscriptions. Over $1,500,000 has been already expended upon the line from this source alone, and subscriptions to the capital stock are now pledged sufficient to pay the whole cost of the road with the exception of superstructure and rolling stock, leaving the proceeds of the bonds to be applied to these purposes and to the purchase of coal lands.

Of the entire line 165 miles are now graded. The work is proceeding rapidly and successfully. It is intended to have the first division of fifty miles, giving an outlet to the coal, in operation by Jan. 1, and the whole line within one year.

The estimated earnings of the road, with its coal business, are three-fold what will be required to pay interest on its bonds.

The Trustee for the bondholders is the Union Trust Company of New-York.

At the present price of gold the bonds pay an income of over 10 per cent. in currency.

For sale at the office of this Company, No. 12 Wall-st. Governments and other Securities received in exchange at market rates.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

☞ $50,000.—WANTED—A THOROUGH business man, with this amount, to take charge of the manufacture and sale of ROOT'S WROUGHT-IRON SECTIONAL SAFETY BOILER, in England and other European countries. Address JOHN B. ROOT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st., New-York.

☞ MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Land Bonds, payable principal and interest in coin, for sale at 104, by

HODGSKIN, RANDALL & HOBSON, No. 14 Broad-st.

☞ COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into partnership, under the firm of QUINAN & ENOS, to transact a brokerage commission business in Gold, Stocks and Government Securities, at No. 11 Wall street.

H. E. QUINAN, H. K. ENOS.

SEPT. 1, 1868.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

- 34th-st., s. s., 151.1½ ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.5x98.9 ... nom.
- 58th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9 ... $2,450
- 39th-st., n. s., 327.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 19x98.9 ... nom.
- 45th-st., s. s., 366.10 ft. w. of 5th-av., 16.4x100.5 ... 22,000
- 48th-st., s. s., 204 ft. e. of 8th-av., 98.5x21.6½x103.2½x21 ... 22,000
- 50th-st., s. s., 21 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.6x80 ... 15,250
- 56th-st., s. s., 543.9 ft. w. of 5th-av., 6[illegible]x100.5 ... 3,000
- 67th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100 ... 9,000
- 76th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Av. A, 102.2x175x51.1x100x51.1x75 ... 4,000
- 85th-st., n. s., 251.6½ ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100 ... 6,100
- 113th-st., n. w. corner of 2d-av., 50.7x100 ... 8,300
- 114th-st., s. s., 155 ft. e. of 4th-av., 75x100.11 ... 4,800
- 128th-st., s. s., 372.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x99.11 ... 10,500
- 4th-av., e. s., 82.2 ft. n. of 81st-st., 25x80 ... 9,000
- 5th-av., n. e. corner of 54th-st., 25.5x100 ... 27,500
- 5th-av., e. s., 25.8 ft. s. of 86th-st., 21.10x100 ... 60,000
- 6th-av., w. s. 50 ft. n. of 49th-st., 25x100 ... 18,000
- Delancey-st., s. s., 44 ft. e. of Essex-st., 19x75 ... 1,500
- Greenwich-st., n. w. corner of Harrison-st., 75x76. 70,000
- Thompson-st., w. s., 121 ft. n. of Grand, 27x80 ... 12,000
- Thompson-st., s. w. corner Broome, 20x60 ... nom.
- Waverley-place, s. e. cor. Greene, 50x81.11x50x81.8. 62,500

Leases Recorded.

- 6th-av., No. 623, store, &c., 5 years 8 mos., per year. $5,000
- Av. C., No. 166, store, &c., 3 years, per year ... 800
- Maiden-lane, No. 124, store, &c., 3 years, per year. 3,250
- William-st., No. 25[illegible], house, 5 years, per year ... 1,800
- East 15th-st., No. 21, house, furniture, &c., 7 years 9 months, per year ... 6,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

- Church-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Court-st., 25x100 ... $2,000
- Dean-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Buffalo-av., 25x107.2 ... 400
- Jefferson-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Reid-av., 25x100 ... 600
- Jefferson-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Reid-av., 25x100 ... 600
- Keep-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 100x100 ... 3,500
- Kosciusko-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 100x100; Kosciusko-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 50x100; Kosciusko-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 150x100 ... 10,400
- Richardson-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of Kingsland-av., 50x100 ... 800
- 18th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x200.4 ... 500
- Atlantic-av., s. s., 211.1 ft. e. of Washington-av., 20x100 ... 8,000
- De Kalb-av., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100 ... 5,250
- Reid-av., e. s., 67.8 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 46x132.11 ... 6,000
- Tompkins-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Ellery-st., 25x100 ... 500
- Willow-av. and Conselyea-st., s. c. cor., 25x100 ... 700
- Lots Nos. 48 to 51, W. Howard's heirs' map ... 2,900
- Lots Nos. 99, 100, 139, 140, 141, W. Howard's heirs' map ... 1,750
- Lots Nos. 241 to 248, W. Howard's heirs' map ... 1,600
- Lots Nos. 159, 160, 161, J. De Bevoise map ... 6,900

Leases Recorded.

- Congress-st., Nos. 75, 77, houses, 2 yrs., per yr ... $1,050
- Court-st., No. 633, store, &c., 3½ yrs., per yr ... 540

QUEENS COUNTY.

Flushing.

- Clinton-av., e. s., 154.3 ft. n. of Myrtle-st., 280.2x96.6x308.4x100 ... $3,750
- Myrtle-st., s. s., 59.9 ft. e. of Myrtle-av., 150x197.1x151x182.8 ... 3,750
- Salt meadow on Ireland's mill pond and creek, 4½ acres ... 318

Hunter's Point.

- East 3d-st., s. s., 13.4 ft. e. of East-av., 16.8x75 ... $575

Newtown.

- Crescent-st., n. w. s., 275 ft. s. w. of Willow-av., 25x100 ... $500
- Crescent-st., n. w. s., 250 ft. s. w. of Willow-av, 25x100 ... 500
- Queens-st., w. s., 375 ft. s. of Jackson-av., 25x100 ... 500
- Queens-st., w. s., 350 ft. s. of Jackson-av., 25x100 ... 500

NEW-JERSEY.

East Orange.

- Clinton-st., J. A. Daniels' property, about 1 acre. $2,500
- Clinton-st., W. J. Shreve's property, about 1 acre. 2,750

Newark.

- Orange-st., n. s. 216 ft. w. of Gold-st., 25x100 ... 600
- Benton-st., w. s., 160 ft. s. of Bank-st., 115x125 ... 1,050
- Clinton-st., Jane L. Pierson's, 25x58; Commerce-st., s. s. Jane L. Pierson's, 8x200 ... 10,000
- Hanover-place, n. s. W. L. Shotwell's, 27x112 ... 3,500
- Springfield-av., n. s. E. Dunn's property, [illegible]x100; Lot adjoining, in rear of above ... [illegible]

Jersey City.

- Grand-st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of Warren-st., 25x100 ... $5,500
- Grand-st., lot No. 74, block No. 339, City map, 25x100 ... 800
- Prospect-st., w. s., 15 ft. n. of Morgan-st., 15x50 ... 4,000
- Steuben-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Warren-st., 25x100 ... 500

Hoboken.

- Garden-st., w. s., 37.6 ft. n. of 8th-st., 17.6x50 ... $2,600

Hudson City.

- Cottage-st., s. s., 183.5 ft. w. of Bergen and Hudson-pl. road, 32x121.4 ... $2,700
- Lexington-st., cor. of South-st., 25x134 ... 1,000

Bergen.

- Grove-st., n. s., lots Nos. 58, 59, block No. 17, Claremont map, 50x94 ... $3,000
- Westview-av., n. s., lot No. 47, Van Riper's estate, 75x157 ... 3,000

Greenville.

- Fulton-st., n. s., between Montgomery and Van Cleft sts., 200x100 ... $2,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 10, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	8	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	17,584	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	160	Pork, bbls.	10
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	....
Wheat, bushels	64,163	Lard, pkgs	299
Corn, bushels	20,293	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	...
Rye, bushels	1,162	Whisky, bbls.	132
Oats, bushels	54,293	Petroleum, bbls.	2,845

ASHES—Have been firm, but quiet at $9 50@$9 62 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 75@$10 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in demand and steady, including Java at 21½c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16½c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been very dull, heavy and irregular in price to-day. Sales have been reported of 841 bales, including 531 bales to spinners and 310 bales to shippers, at, in some instances, even lower figures than indicated by the annexed nominal

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	22	22¼	22½@23
Good Ordinary, ₱ lb.	23¼	23⅜	24 @24¼
Low Middling, ₱ lb.	25⅛	25¼	26 @26¼
Middling, ₱ lb.	27	27¼	27½@27¾
Good Middling, ₱ lb.	29	29¼	29½@30

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts thus far this week	1,909
Receipts last week	1,696
Receipts preceding week	1,700
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	2,424
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	398,331
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	615,684
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	218,757
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	20,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,227,500
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,892,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,676,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,556,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	47,500
Estimated stock same time in 1867	75,000

The New-York *Shipping & Commercial List* gives the statement of the Cotton trade of this port for the Cotton year ending on the 1st inst.:

Stock, Aug. 31, 1867, bales	41,641
Received since	615,684
Making a supply of	657,325
Deduct:	
Export to foreign ports	373,510
Stock, Aug. 31, 1868	23,440—396,950

Taken for home use, burnt, &c., year ending

Aug. 31, 1868	260,375	Aug. 31, 1864	264,972
Aug. 31, 1867	245,294	Aug. 31, 1863	178,113
Aug. 31, 1866	348,128	Aug. 31, 1862	127,329
Aug. 31, 1865	275,636	Aug. 31, 1861	213,689

Weekly Consumption:

1867-68	bales 5,007	1856-57	bales 4,343
1866-67	4,717	1855-56	3,758
1865-66	6,695	1854-55	4,062
1864-65	5,301	1853-54	3,082
1863-64	5,095	1852-53	3,484
1862-63	3,425	1851-52	3,724
1861-62	2,449	1850-51	2,536
1860-61	4,100	1849-50	3,066
1859-60	4,633	1848-49	3,040
1858-59	4,290	1847-48	3,070
1857-58	3,773	1846-47	2,696

EGGS—Have been more actively sought after at firmer prices, including Jersey, extra brands, 29c.; State and Pennsylvania, 27c.@28c.; Ordinary Western, 25c.@26c.; Western, by Express, 27c.; Canada, 27c. ₱ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are more plenty and lower. Peaches of better quality are offered. Grapes are in better supply, and sell at fair prices, according to quality. Pears are not plenty; a few barrels of choice, in good order, have sold at high figures. We quote: Pears, common, ₱ bbl., $5@$7; Pears, good, ₱ bbl., $10@$11; Pears, Bartlett, ₱ bbl., $15@$17; Pears, Duchess, ₱ crate, $5@$7; Peaches, Delaware, ₱ crate, $5@$7; Peaches, New-Jersey, ₱ crate, $5@$7; Peaches, Ohio, ₱ crate, $5@$7; Peaches, common, ₱ crate, $1@$3; Apples, common, ₱ bbl., $1 50@$2 50; Apples, good, ₱ bbl., $3@$5; Watermelons, ₱ 100, $12@$35; Nutmeg Melons, ₱ bbl, $1 75@$2 50; Grapes, Charleston, ₱ lb., 10c.@14c.; Grapes, Hartford, ₱ lb., 15c.@18c.; Green Gages, ₱ bushel, $3@$4; Blue Gages, ₱ bbl., $2 50@$3. Dried Apples are quiet, but steadily held. Peaches are in fair supply at full prices. Berries are unchanged: New Apples, State, 11c.@12c.; New Apples, Western, 10c.@11c.; New Apples, Southern, 11c.@12c.; New Peaches, Southern, 27c.@28c.; Old Peaches, Southern, 18c.@20c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 14c.@15c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 9c.@11c.; Blackberries, 20c.@23c.; Raspberries, ₱ lb, 42c.@45c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered and purchased at, however, reduced prices, in most instances, the market closing quite heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,250 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7@$8 20; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $8 20@$8 80; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $8 80@$9 85, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8 80@$9 20 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 00@$8 20
Extra State	8 20@ 9 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 20@12 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands.	8 80@ 9 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 25@12 25
Extra Genesee	9 90@12 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@13 75

Southern Flour is in less demand and depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls. at $8 85@$9 75 for poor to fair, and $9 75@$16 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues dull and drooping. Sales have been reported of 470 sacks at $9 65@$11 90 as extremes for Extras, ₱ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is quiet and heavy at $6 50@$8 80 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in active demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 60@$6 25 for Western, $5 65 for State, $6 for Brooklyn, $5 75@$6 25 for Yellow and White City; $6 for Fairfax; $6 55@$6 65 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 1,650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in better supply and lower in price; hence it has been more freely dealt in. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 59,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 50@$2 85, the latter a fancy price; Red and Amber Western at $2 12@2 25; poor to fair No. 1 Spring at $2@$2 05; No. 2 Spring at $1 90@$1 93½; White Southern at $2 40@$2 60 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in less request at lower and declining prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 98,500 bushels at $1 18@$1 23 for unsound and damp, and $1 23@$1 24 for sound New Mixed Western, afloat and in store, $1 26½ for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive at from $1 40@$1 66 ₱ bushel; total sales, 2,700 bushels. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. New Oats have been in more demand at firmer prices; Old have been dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 76,000 bushels old Western at 81½c., afloat, and 80c. in store; also new Oats at 67c.@73c., ₱ bushel. Beans are dull and nominal. We quote: Beans, Marrows, prime, $5@$5 50; Beans, Mediums, prime, $4 50@$5; Beans, California, $4, ₱ bushel. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of canal-boats as having passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours ending 1:30 P. M., Sept. 9, 1868:

Lumber—Olympus, Oswego; Shamrock, Oswego; Humboldt, Oswego; Kate, Oswego; Royal, Oswego; A. K. Clark, Phoenix; J. L. Sharp, Oswego; Herbert, Lyon's Falls; Major Keller, St. Johnsville; Spirit of the North, Buffalo; E. H. Hollister, Olean; Capt. Trowbridge, Oswego; Jennie Dietendorf, Oswego; Geo. Warring, Oswego; J. C. Pullman, Lyon's Falls; G. N. Mathews, Lyon's Falls; Monadnock, Oswego; David Whitehead, Oswego; John Sullivan, Oswego; Sabbath Keeper, No. 3, Oswego; Thrasher, Oswego; Major Anderson, Corning; Alex. Bowley, Oswego; Henry E. Davis, Oswego; Emu, Boonville; John Fitzgerald, Oswego; Gallant Hero, Oswego; C. K. Post, Oswego; Melvin Sink, Rome; A. Eastwood, Buffalo; G. S. Nesbitt, Oswego.

Corn—Uno, Buffalo; Fred Powers, Buffalo; F. W. O'Rourke, Buffalo; Jas. S. Oakley, Buffalo; E. P. Case, Oswego; E. M. Mead, Oswego; H. B. Craig, Buffalo; Dow Patterson, Buffalo; M. S. Price, Buffalo; Willie J. Clark, Buffalo; Frank Sherman, Buffalo; P. B. Davis, Buffalo; William Babcock, Buffalo; Monarch, Buffalo; Barney Van Vliet, Buffalo.

Wheat—Harly Judd, Buffalo; John H. Coates, Buffalo; James H. Baker, Buffalo; Zouave, Buffalo; Jas. G. Stephens, Buffalo; John G. Cullen, Buffalo; Geo. W. Warner, Buffalo.

Oats—Silas H. Fish, Buffalo; George Jamison, Oswego.

Barley—B. F. Smith, Oswego.

Coal—J. D. Spencer, Buffalo; M. P. Eno, Geneva; Nelson Cowan, Geneva; T. Hamilton, Geneva; H. M. Barnes, Geneva.

Salt—Leighton Brothers, Salina; James Maloney, Syracuse; Mary Rowland, Salina; Ezra Dickinson, Salina; J. B. Wygant, Syracuse.

Staves—James Sraker, Buffalo; Burt Sweet, Buffalo; Or[illegible]an Girl, Buffalo; D. A. Beales, Buffalo.

Ashes—Enterprise, Oswego; Wamba, Oswego; R. G. Briggs, Oswego; Handy Andy, Buffalo.

Flour, &c.—H. C. Alexander, Jr., Rome.

Shooks, &c.—H. S. Armstrong, Buffalo.

Shipstuff, &c.—George Beadle, Oswego.

P. W. Stone—A. O. Warner, Buffalo.

The *Argus* also publishes the following statement of the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the first week in September, in the years 1867 and 1868:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1867	8,300	266,400	704,200	....
1868	4,700	87,500	482,400	8,700
Dec.	3,600	Dec. 178,900	Dec. 221,800	Inc. 8,700

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of September, inclusive, during the years 1867 and 1868, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1867	91,400	764,400	9,543,000	62,000
1868	155,300	5,243,500	11,227,300	335,600
Incr'se.	63,900	4,479,100	1,684,300	273,600

By reducing the Wheat to Flour the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase of 959,720 barrels Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of September, in the years indicated:

Canal opened,	1866. May 1.	1867. May 6.	1868. May 6.
Flour, bbls.	137,400	91,400	155,300
Wheat, bushels	1,820,500	764,400	5,243,500
Corn, bushels	16,035,300	9,543,000	11,227,300
Barley, bushels	148,400	92,000	335,600
Oats, bushels	5,928,600	2,060,000	5,126,500
Rye, bushels	624,800	175,100	177,300
Malt, bushels	269,700	182,200	318,500

HAY—North River bale has been in good demand at 65c.@75c. for shipping, and $1@$1 30 for poor to very choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in fair demand at 70c.@85c. for short and long ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue very quiet, including American at 10c.@35c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@30c. ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@12½c.; New-York State, good to prime, 15c.@20c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 25c.@30c.; Eastern, prime to choice, 15c.@25c.; Wisconsins, common to fair, 15c.@20c.; Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 25c.@35c.; Bavarians, 20c.@30c.; Belgians, 15c.@20c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request, including Porto Rico at 46c.@70c.; Cuba at 32c.@52c.; English Islands at 53c.@56c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@90c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and depressed, including Spirits Turpentine at 42½c.@44c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4 12; Resin at $2 65@$9 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4; Pitch at $3 25@$3 37 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet, including Crude Whale at 90c.@92c.; Bleached Whale at 98c.@$1; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Whale at $2 12½@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 30@$1 65; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 08; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less demand and weak in price at from 15½c.@16½c. for Crude in bulk; 20½c.@21½c. for do. in bbls., and 30c.@33c. for Refined in bond, ₱ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are in fair demand, with a good supply on the market. Onions are more plenty and lower. We quote: Buckeye Potatoes, ₱ bbl., $2 25@$2 50; Peach Blows, ₱ bbl., $2 75@$3 25; Mercers, ₱ bbl., $2 75@$3 50; Delaware Sweet, ₱ bbl., $5@$6; New-Jersey Onions, ₱ bbl., $4 25@$5; Onions, ₱ 100 bunches, $7@$8; Tomatoes, ₱ basket, 35c.@40c.; Cucumbers, ₱ 100, 50c.@75c.; Marrow Squash, ₱ bbl., $2@$2 25; Cabbages, Norfolk, ₱ 100, $8@$12; Turnips, ₱ bbl., $2 50@$3; Beets, ₱ 100 bunches, $3@$4; Green Corn, ₱ 100, $1@$1 25; Sweet Potatoes, Delaware, ₱ bbl., $5@$6.

POULTRY—The receipts of Poultry have been very light during the week, and the market is better for all kinds. We quote: *Live Poultry*—Turkeys, ₱ lb., 13c.@25c.; Fowls, ₱ lb., 20c.@22c.; Geese, ₱ pair, $1 50@$2 50; Ducks, ₱ pair, 75c.@$1 75; Spring Chickens, ₱ pair, 62c.@$1.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request and depressed in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $29 25@$29 50 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $29 25, cash; $29 25@$29 37 for Old Mess; $26@$26 50 for Prime Mess, and $23 75@$24 50 for Prime and Extra Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull and heavy. Sales equal to 170 packages, at 15½c.@19½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 12½c.@14c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet and nominal. Lard has been less active at previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 tierces and bbls. at 19½c.@20½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 20½c.@20⅝c. for Prime Steam, ₱ lb.; also 1,000 tcs. Prime Steam, part at 20½c., buyer September, and at 15½c.@15⅝c., seller January, ₱ lb. Beef is slow of sale at $14@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been dull and nominal at $25@$31 for State and Western, ₱ bbl. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The trade in Butter has dragged heavily during the week past, with great irregularity in prices, and an average decline in State stock of 2c. ₱ lb. Western Butters and Fresh Pails having been in light supply, are unchanged in rates. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 9,736 packages, which being light, has saved the market from a still further decline. At the close of the week's trade the market is more active, but as business is confined by high prices to local wants, it is clearly evident that ordinary seasonable receipts of stock will further depress market prices. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	42 @43
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	41 @42
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ₱ lb.	40 @42
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	38 @40
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	37 @38
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₱ lb.	42 @43
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	37 @38
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₱ lb.	38 @40
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₱ lb.	37 @38
State and Jersey, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	40 @50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails ₱ lb.	40 @50
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	37 @39
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₱ lb.	35 @36
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	30 @33
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	28 @30
Common Western, ₱ lb.	25 @27

The market for Cheese presents no new feature. Receipts have been quite light during the week, being 14,685 boxes, which has restricted trade. Receivers generally refuse to put stock on this market, which the weather would force them to sell promptly, as the system inaugurated by a class of exporters, in paying high prices in the dairy districts, while crowding this market down to heavy losing rates, prohibits, in a great measure, from the certain loss entailed, the usual transactions in Cheese until the weather shall be sufficiently cold to permit holding with safety. Managers of factories are still holding stock firmly, although the amount in the country is comparatively small and easily held, as it is understood that the bulk of the make up to near the middle of August has already come forward and gone into consumption. The market closes with a fair demand and with firmness at our quotations:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb.	16½@17½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb.	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb.	16 @17
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb.	14½@15½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,670 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10c.@13½c., and 368 boxes Havana, at 10½c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in lively request at 13c.@15½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 160,000 lbs. Tallow at 13c.@13½c.; 68,000 lbs. Stearine at 19½c.@20½c., and 51,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at 65c.@67½c., chiefly at 67½c. in bond, and $1 25½@$1 27½, chiefly at $1 27½ free, ₱ gallon; market firmer.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 15,000 bushels Corn and Wheat at 3d.@3½d. ₱ bushel; 500 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d. ₱ 280 lbs., and 30 tons Sperm Oil at 35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, by steamer, 630 bbls. Resin at 2s. ₱ 280 lbs.; 26 tons Hair at 35s. ₱ ton. For Lisbon, a brig on private terms.

AUCTION SALES.

E. PRATT STRATTON, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, under the direction of Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., referee.

LAWRENCE & STRATTON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., referee, the lot of ground on the north side of Vesey-st., between Church and Greenwich sts., and known as No. 44 Vesey-st., being 25 feet in width, front and rear, and 101 feet and 6 inches in depth. The premises have a new and very substantial party wall, 16 inches thick and five stories high. the full depth of the lot on the west side; the wall on the east side is also a party wall, 16 inches thick, running back 53 feet, and five stories high, both having a solid foundation 23 feet in the ground. There is also a large quantity of old brick on the premises which will be included in the sale. Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, No. 11 Pine-st.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THURSDAY, Sept. 10 and following days, at 9 o'clock A. M., each day,

THE SEMI-ANNUAL BOOK-TRADE SALE.

THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, WILL COMMENCE With the consignment of Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, New-York, followed by those of Mr. A. W. Bennett, B. Quaritch and Chapman & Hall, London; Allen Brothers, S. S. Francis, Derby & Miller, O. S. Felt, New-York; Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. and A. F. Graves, Boston; S. Ashmead and W. W. Harding, Philadelphia.

The sale Saturday morning will commence with the consignment of Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

THE SECOND DAY'S SALE OF FURNITURE at the Ocean House, Staten Island, will commence THIS DAY, FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, with the linen, followed by the parlor furniture.

SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO, of Bacon and Raven's make.

SPLENDID BILLIARD TABLE, of Kavanagh & Decker's manufacture, with balls, cues, &c., complete.

LARGE IRON SAFE.

The furniture, bedding and carpets are nearly new, and in excellent condition.

AUCTION SALES.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, AUCTIONEERS, office No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1868,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesrooms No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York.

GREAT AND ABSOLUTE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE.

300 VALUABLE PATERSON LOTS, near the BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY, and but a SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE RAILROAD STATION. The lots are SPLENDIDLY LOCATED on NORTH 5TH, NORTH 6TH, NORTH 7TH, NORTH 8TH, NORTH 9TH, TEMPLE and CLINTON STS. and RIP VAN WINKLE-AV. The ground is high and commanding. The neighborhood is rapidly improving. This sale will afford the best opportunity ever offered for investment in PATERSON CITY LOTS.

EVERY LOT OFFERED WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER. Terms liberal. Maps and further particulars at the offices of the Auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

VALUABLE PAPER MILL FOR SALE.

RECEIVER'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The undersigned, as Receiver of all the property and effects of the SALISBURY MILLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, will sell at auction, on the premises, at the

VILLAGE OF SALISBURY MILLS, TOWN OF BLOOMING GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK, ON THE 25TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1868, AT 12 O'CLOCK AT NOON.

The premises and property of the Salisbury Mills Manufacturing Company, situated at Salisbury Mills aforesaid, on the Newburg branch of the Erie Railroad, about eight miles from Newburg, on the Hudson River.

The property consists of about four acres of land in different parcels, contiguous to the railroad depot; a large stone mill, about eighty feet square, four stories high, slate roof, heated throughout with steam and lighted with gas, containing a steam elevator, a one hundred and twenty-five horse power steam engine, Wright's patent; one sixty-two inch Fourdrinier Paper Machine, and all necessary connecting and running machinery and fixtures for the manufacture of fine writing paper. Also, a boiler-house, boilers, rag-house, bleach boiler, dam, water power, water wheels, filters, gas-house, gasometer and apparatus and pipes, seven dwelling houses, store house, work shop, stables, furniture, &c., &c., &c.

For particulars concerning the property, apply on the premises, or to the undersigned; and for terms of sale apply to

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Receiver, Room No. 13, City Hall, New-York City, or BANGS, SEDGWICK & NORTH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 157 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1868.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, AND OTHER ARTICLES, AT ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 5, 1868, a large quantity of Condemned Ordnance Stores, and other articles, consisting of

Iron cannon, artillery carriages and cannon balls, artillery implements and equipments.

Carbines, muskets, rifles, pistols, shot guns, swords and sabres.

Infantry and cavalry accoutrements.

Horse equipments, consisting of saddles, bridles, halters, &c.

Artillery harness and parts of harness.

Leather, brass, copper and iron scrap.

Cannon, mortar, musket and rifle powder, and miscellaneous articles.

An opportunity will be offered by this sale for towns, and associations or individuals to purchase guns and carriages which may be used for salute purposes.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

Terms cash; ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

Packing boxes to be paid for at a stated price, to be determined by the commanding officer.

The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be subserved by so doing.

F. D. CALLENDER, Brvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance Commanding Arsenal.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, Mo., Aug. 29, 1868.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

A large amount of CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES will be offered for sale at public auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:

26 iron guns, various calibre.
3,400 pounds shot, shells, &c.
820 field carriages.
205 sets of artillery harness.
698 carbines, various models.
3,273 muskets and rifles, various models.
235 revolvers, various models.
40,000 sets of infantry accoutrements.
2,000 McClellan saddles,
3,000 curb bridles.
6,000 watering bridles.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Col. S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, or by application to this arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN, Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., commanding.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Sept. 4, 1868.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, QUEBEC, June 19, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a sale of Timber Berths in the following Territories, will be held at the places and dates mentioned below, namely:

St. Maurice Territory, at the Crown Timber Office, Three Rivers, on the 2d day of September next.

Lower Ottawa Territory, at the Crown Timber Office, Montreal, on the 16th day of September next.

Upper Ottawa Territory, at the Crown Timber Office, Ottawa, on the 7th day of October next.

The berths to be offered for sale, and the conditions of sale, can be ascertained at the respective Crown Timber Offices. G. A. BOURGEOIS, Assistant Com'r.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868. jy31-lawtol5oct

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Sept. 11, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

1,000 half boxes prime new crop Valencia Raisins.
1,000 whole boxes prime new crop Valencia Raisins.
100 bags Brazil Nuts.
50 frails Almonds.
150 boxes Tunis Dates.
500 boxes new crop Malaga Lemons.
600 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
327 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer. Salesrooms 101 Liberty-st.

WILL CONTINUE THE SALE OF (BY order of assignees,) household, cabinet and office furniture, paintings, fancy goods, &c., on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 11 o'clock; also, second-hand furniture, bedding, &c. Catalogues at sale.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A LADY OF EDUCATION, REFINEMENT and experience desires a position to take charge of the household of a widower with children. Refer to, or address HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 40 Leonard-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble elderly Protestant woman to nurse an infant; can take the entire charge of it from its birth, or would attend a delicate lady and make herself generally useful to her. Can be seen for three days at No. 321 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, with best City reference, situations in City or country; one as cook or general servant, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and wait on a lady who boards; wages $12 and $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—SOME FAMILY'S WASHING BY the month; also a few gentlemen's; does clothes up in the best manner, at 75 cents a dozen; good reference given. Address Mrs. BURNS, No. 332 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; best City reference. Call at No. 344 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days at No. 109 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; is quick at the needle; or will go as regular nurse; wages $12. Call at No. 203 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastry and desserts; is willing to assist with coarse washing; best reference. Apply at No. 238 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH WAITRESS and parlor maid, with excellent City references, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; takes charge of the silver and dining-room. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAker and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, a few engagements by the day or week; would go a short distance out of City. Address Miss ENGLISH, Station G, New-York City.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; can bring the best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 423 East 14th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation; understands all kinds of game, pastries and soups; also a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist in the washing; good reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 111 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE AND chambermaid, with excellent City references, a situation in the City or country; sews neatly; takes charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress to go out by the day; can make children's clothes and ladies' plain dresses; has Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days at No. 310 East 12th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as waitress in a private family; is competent to keep silver in order; will be found willing and obliging; best of reference given. Call at No. 660 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging; no objection to travel with lady. Call at No. 251 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats and soups; has excellent City reference. Apply to or address No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or to assist with washing and ironing. Call at No. 438 West 17th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a respectable young married woman; has lost her baby two months old. Apply to Dr. MOORHEAD, No. 357 1st-av., corner of 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 26 East 21st-st., late employer's.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen until engaged at No. 126 West 24th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL; as a first-class cook; no objection to assist with the washing; best of City references. Call at No. 316 East 49th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; has lived with some of the first families of this City; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to do plain sewing and to assist with the waiting. Can be seen at her present place, No. 114 East 19th-st.; call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as waitress or chambermaid; would assist in fine washing. Best City references. Inquire No. 125 Greenwich-av., near Jane-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, sewing by the week or month, or to take to her own home. Address S. F., Post Office, North Shore, Staten Island.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a private family as nurse; has no objection to do light chamberwork; can give the best of City reference. Call at 331 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as laundress; capable of her business; a good fluter; best of City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days; call at No. 127 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant person, a situation as first-class cook; good City reference. Apply at No. 1,373 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress; has no objection to children. Call at No. 120 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as a first-class cook; has the best City reference. Call at No. 344 6th-av.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE FINE sewing to do at home on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is a first-class operator. Call or address Miss DAVIS, No. 189 Monroe-st.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman wishes to take in fine washing for ladies and gentlemen; can do them up in the best style. No. 322 West 43d-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN on a gentleman's place, by a sober, industrious man; is a good and careful driver; understands plain gardening, farming, milking, &c.; also a man and wife, no incumbrance; best of reference. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man, English; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and will be found willing and obliging. Address O. P., Box No. 213, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and plain gardener; thoroughly understands his business, and willing to be generally useful; good reference. Address M. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one who has had thirteen years' experience in first-class places; is capable to superintend any place in the country; also the laying out of new grounds. Address C., Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young man as gardener; knows his business; will act as coachman if required; can mind a cow; is a good milker; will make himself generally useful; has the best of reference. Address J., box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a Protestant man; can give first-class City reference in every respect; is a good and careful man. A note addressed J. J., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days, shall be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO WORK ON A farm by an American, single; understands farming and care of horses; best reference. Call at No. 593 Grand-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MAN, employment for six or seven hours a day, to deliver papers, letters, or both; twelve years good reference. S. J. W., No. 12 Dover-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman to take charge of a gentleman's team; is single and a very light weight, and a thorough groom. Call or address F. H., A. H. Dunscomb's, 630 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man who has a practical knowledge of gardening and the general management of a first-class place. Address J. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a small family. Address, by note, R. W., northwest corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, in the drug store, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COACHMAN TO DRIVE AND take care of a pair of horses in a private family; English preferred. Apply, with first-class recommendations, to A. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply, with good reference, at No. 131 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO TAKE charge of the hosiery department in a large importing house. Address, with name and references, Box No. 1,752 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT GARDENER: ONE who understands the care of horses, milk a cow, and willing to make himself generally useful; Scotch preferred. Apply at No. 64 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER AND trimmer at E. MATHER & CO.'S, No. 891 Broadway. None but a competent person need apply.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS FOR THAT new and invaluable work, "The Natural Wealth of California." J. F. GREENMAN & CO., 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Characters by Miss Lotta, Messrs. Charles Fisher, T. Hind, H. Coleman, J. W. Leonard, Mrs. J. Winter and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE at 2 o'clock. Evening—LORLIE. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. J. W. Collier, and others. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
ELIZABETH. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Messrs. J. H. Taylor, George Becks, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY. Characters by Mrs. Harry Watkins and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LIFE IN THE STREETS, and THE SNOW BIRD.

NEW STADT THEATRE,
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
Mr. Hermann Hendrichs in his great character of MICHAEL KEHLHAAS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN; OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
BARBER BLU. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
A TOUR OF IRELAND (Panorama) and VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Blitz.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post Office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

France has been requested by Italy to withdraw her troops from Rome.

Queen VICTORIA arrived at Paris yesterday, and in the evening left for home. While in Paris she was the guest of Lord LYONS.

The cab-drivers' strike in London has come to an end, their difficulties with the railway companies having been satisfactorily adjusted.

The Bulgarian insurrectionists have formed a Provisional Government in the Balkan Mountains.

The Emperor NAPOLEON yesterday reviewed all the troops at the camp at Chalons. The spectacle was a magnificent one, and was witnessed by thousands of spectators.

GARIBALDI is reported to have left Caprera to attend a convention of Democrats at Naples.

The steamship *Allemannia*, from Hamburg Aug. 26 and Southampton Aug. 28, arrived at this port yesterday.

GENERAL.

Gen. ALPHEUS NETTLETON, a prominent resident of Western Massachusetts, died at his home in Chicopee Falls on Wednesday. He had represented Springfield one term and Chicopee two terms in the Legislature of the State, and held other civil offices of trust.

The WARD brothers' challenge to the world for a four-oared race has been accepted by the New-Brunswick crew, who were victorious at the international regatta at Paris. The latter crew propose that the race be rowed six weeks hence on the Connecticut River, at Springfield.

The Vigilance Committee of Jackson County, Kentucky, determined to secure the Reno express robbers, went to Lexington, Ind., where the trial of the prisoners was to have been begun on Tuesday, prepared to take them by force. But, as the trial did not open at the appointed time, and the prisoners were not removed from their quarters in the New-Albany jail, the Committee did not make their anticipated capture.

The recent hail-storm in Connecticut was so severe as to ruin several fields of tobacco. In some places, also, windows were broken by the hail-stones, and leaves extensively stripped from the trees.

Dr. HOUSE, formerly of Newark, N. J., but for the last ten years missionary in Bangkok, Siam, was recently attacked by an elephant and nearly killed. He was on his way to a new station, in order to render medical aid to other missionaries who had preceded him. His life was saved by a native.

Mrs. C. Y. PEEKE, a lady between sixty and seventy years of age, committed suicide by hanging herself, a few days ago, at her residence, about seven miles west of Schenectady. Her mind was disordered. She was the mother of Revs. ALONZO and GEO. H. PEEKE.

Ex-Mayor HUMPHREY has been appointed Superintendent of the Mechanics' Fair to be held in Boston in October.

Gen. ROUSSEAU is expected in New-Orleans about the 11th inst. His headquarters as Commander of Louisiana and Arkansas will be in that city. A New-Orleans paper reports that Mississippi and Florida will soon be added to his district.

Gen. HATCH, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Louisiana, has rescinded the order which directed that planters who had received supplies from the Bureau should send their crops to certain factors in New-Orleans, and to none others. The planters complained that in consideration of small amounts of supplies thus furnished, they lost the control of their whole crops, while it was impossible for them to obtain a release from this obligation upon the payment in cash of the full amount of the supplies furnished.

The Eighth Regiment Connecticut National Guards go into camp at Greenwich on Monday next. Battery B, of Bridgeport, go into camp at the same time and place. The regimental band, consisting of eighteen pieces, will be with them during the encampment. On Friday Gov. ENGLISH is expected to review the regiment.

Right Rev. FRANCIS TULFORD, D. D., Anglican Bishop of Montreal, and Metropolitan of Canada, died on Wednesday night, aged 65.

Yesterday being the anniversary of PERRY'S victory on Lake Erie, flags were displayed in Buffalo from public buildings, private dwellings and shipping in the harbor.

JOHN FOGARTY, of Worcester, Mass., aged about 60 years, was run over by the steamboat train, while crossing the common yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed.

The Ecclesiastical Court convened at Providence, R. I., for the trial of Rev. Mr. HUBBARD for alleged violations of the Episcopal Church canons, has adjourned to Monday, the 22d inst., to allow time for the preparation of an agreed statement of facts. The accused having selected, from the five named by the Bishop, Rev. Messrs. DUANE, WHEELER and WHITE, as the Presbyters by whom he would be tried, Rev. Dr. SHAW and Rev. Mr. CHASE are released from duty on the Court.

Hon. JONAS D. SLEEPER, of Concord, N. H., whose death occurred on Wednesday, was a prominent Democrat of his State. He served two years in the State Senate, and at the time of his death was Clerk of the Supreme Court.

All but one of the liquor dealers in Springfield, Mass., have forfeited their State licenses to sell, by neglecting to make bi-monthly returns of sales.

FRANK SMITH, of Worcester, Mass., fell while getting on the cars at East Brookfield yesterday, and had his left leg cut off below the knee.

Hon. PETER HARVEY, of Boston, was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Massachusetts Fourth District on Wednesday.

A report from Idaho states that the Indian chief "Eagle Eye" and his entire band of forty-one warriors had been captured by troops sent out from Fort Boise. It was thought that this would put an end to hostilities in that locality.

Advices from Mexico represent that the insurgents in the Sierra Puebla were recently defeated in battle, losing all their artillery and many prisoners.

By the extensive freshet in South Jersey, last week, property in Camden County was damaged to the extent of $60,000, in Gloucester, $100,000, and in Salem over $100,000. The total loss to owners of mill property will not fall short of $300,000.

Rev. WALTER W. HAMMOND was duly ordained and installed Pastor of the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, Brooklyn. Rev. S. R. MASON, D. D., of Cambridgeport, Mass., Rev. Dr. SARLES, Rev. Dr. HODGE, Rev. T. E. BROWN and Rev. ROBERT LOWERY took part in the exercises.

GEORGE S. HASTINGS, having been appointed to a position in the Health Commissioner's Department at New-York, has resigned as private secretary to Gov. FENTON, and CHARLES E. SMITH, editor of the Albany *Express*, has been appointed as secretary in his place.

Hon. WILLIAM TILDEN, of New-York, has made a donation of $2,000 to the Tilden Ladies' Seminary at West Lebanon, N. H.

THOMAS POWERS, who retired from the Boston Police Court several years ago, where he filled the office of Clerk for 36 years, died yesterday at the age of 82.

Suit has been entered in the Federal Court of Nashville against Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS and others for fraudently coming in possession of 45,000 acres of land in Middle Tennessee, belonging to ARCHIBALD SWOPE. It is alleged that military intimidation on the part of Gen. THOMAS was brought to bear in forcing SWOPE to give up his land.

The Fourth District Grant and Colfax Club held a ratification meeting last evening, at which speeches were made by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Col. WILLIS, Dr. SNODGRASS and Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER.

The Metropolitan Board of Health held a session yesterday afternoon, but no business of unusual importance was transacted. The most important item related to the erection of a public urinal and drinking fountain at the junction of Park-row and Broadway, and at a distance of about forty feet from the line of the City Hall Park curbstone. A knotty legal point being involved, however, the subject was referred to the Committee on Law and Ordinances.

The prizes offered by the Vice-Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club are to be sailed for on Tuesday, Sept. 22. The start will take place at 10 A. M. from the Club-house on Staten Island.

The Moser-Jackson perjury case, which has been pending for several months before Judge CARDOZO, of the Supreme Court, has been decided. The Court thinks that perjury has been committed, and the original papers have been sent to the District-Attorney, to the end that he may institute criminal proceedings.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions was impanneled yesterday, with Mr. CORNELIUS MATTHEWS as foreman. There were no trials by jury, the prisoners in all instances pleading guilty. MARIE FELINGE, a lady's maid, who stole $1,500 worth of diamonds recently from her employer, Mr. DUNCAN, of the New-York Hotel, was sentenced to State Prison for three years. JOHN MARK and JOHN WILLIAMS, for grand larceny, were sentenced to Sing Sing for four years each.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday confirmed the City and County Tax Levies for the current year. The total amount to be raised by taxation is $10,-873,046 56. The total amount of taxable property is $907,815,529.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday concurred in the resolution directing the Aldermanic Committee on Markets to investigate the present condition of those structures, with a view to improving them.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.'s book trade sales commenced yesterday at Clinton Hall. The attendance was large, and the bidding spirited.

The steamship *Missouri*, which left Havana Sept. 5, arrived at this port yesterday. Purser R. W. ALBERT has our thanks for courtesies.

Cotton was very dull yesterday, and again quoted lower. Breadstuffs were moderately active, but generally easier in price. Provisions were in less request. Pork was cheaper. Groceries were in fair demand. Freights inactive.

The number of live animals received at the New-York and New-Jersey markets, for the weekly supply, consists of 6,745 beef cattle, 205 milch cows, 1,711 calves, 38,016 sheep and lambs, and 16,805 swine. There is little if any change in the cattle market. Transactions are moderate at 14c.@16c. ℔ lb., net weight. A few choice lots were sold at 16½c.@17c. There is no improvement in the sheep market. Most of the sales are made at 3c.@5c. ℔ lb. A few choice droves were sold at 6c.@7c. ℔ lb., live weight. The swine market is dull, with depressed prices. The prices of gross weight range from 8c. to 11c. ℔ lb. Dressed, 12c.@13c. A very few, 13½c. ℔ lb.

The Conduct and Attitude of the Southern Opposition.

A Georgia correspondent, whose letter we print elsewhere, challenges our position in regard to the South in general, and the recent expulsion from the Legislature in particular; and moreover defends that proceeding as in itself proper, and in harmony with the fixed purpose of the Southern people.

The merit of the Georgia controversy turns upon the question which our correspondent treats as settled. He assumes that in declaring colored members ineligible, the majority of the House simply asserted an incontrovertible right. That, however, is just the point to be settled. Our opinion is that, in so exercising its power, the House exceeded its authority; that, under the pretence of judging of the qualifications of its members, it violated the Constitution of the State and the Federal Constitution, both of which now ignore color as a distinctive element in the affirmation of the rights of citizens. If this view is correct, what our correspondent applauds as the exercise of a right, really was an outrage of the most flagrant character.

The Slave Code of Georgia did not designate colored persons as ineligible to office. It ignored them as a class having no lawful *status* as citizens. Not being citizens in the eye of the law, they had none of the rights of citizens, and in that capacity the Code took no notice of them. All this is changed by the Fourteenth Amendment, by virtue of which the National Constitution now regards all persons born or naturalized in the United States as citizens thereof, and of the State wherein they reside. By this amendment the legal effect of the Dred Scott decision is obliterated, and the black native of Georgia occupies a *status* as citizen as good as that of the white planter. The Slave Code ceases to be operative, so far as it imposes constitutional ineligibility on the black race; and the general reënacting clause of the new State Constitution cannot give renewed vitality to a principle which Federal authority has extinguished. Besides, the new State Constitution is decisive in the same way. It takes no note of color. It says at the outset, "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and residents of this State, are hereby declared citizens of this State;" and it further provides, almost in the identical language of the Fourteenth Amendment, that "no law shall be made or enforced which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, or of this State." We can conceive of nothing more conclusive. It is as clear as reasoning on general principles can render anything that the plea on which the Georgia Democrats rely is worthless, and that both Federal and local organic law affirms the eligibility of the members whom they have expelled as ineligible.

We are told in reply that the Fourteenth Amendment could not be intended to embrace office-holding in its idea of the privileges or immunities to which citizens are entitled, because it distinctly contemplates the possibility of a limitation of the suffrage. Those who may be disfranchised may be made ineligible to office. The truth of this does not help the Georgia Legislature. For only by disfranchisement can ineligibility to office be wrought out; and that is a measure which entails a certain penalty on the State, and which only another Constitutional Convention can enact. The present Legislature has no authority in the premises. It has no more right to exclude from office because of color than to deprive of the suffrage for the same reason. Under the Constitution, the right to vote and the right to hold office are coextensive, and the Legislature cannot properly interfere with either. The Constitution defines the method of effecting change, and to this supreme authority the Legislature is subject.

How the wrong may be remedied is a question we are not disposed to answer with the same degree of confidence. It is a difficult and delicate question. The House has a right to decide upon the election and qualification of its members, and no State Court has jurisdiction over it. An adverse judgment may be pronounced, but the prominent advocates of expulsion have announced their intention to disregard it. They claim to be judges of law as well as of fact, and will heed no opinion or decision at variance with their action. What, then, can Congress do? May not the Senate and House in turn assert their supreme control over elections and qualifications, and respectively refuse to admit the Senators and Representatives whom Georgia will send to the next session? The inquiry is not extravagant in view of the fact that Georgia regained its privilege of self-government, in part, by ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment, which without that vote would still be law. The act of ratification, however, in the Georgia House, was carried by the votes of the colored members who have been expelled as ineligible. If they had no lawful title to seats they could have none to votes; and after striking them them off, the motion to ratify becomes a failure. Interpreting the action of the Legislature in respect of the amendment in the light of its recent proceeding, no special pleading would seem necessary to justify revision by Congress on the ground of fraud. For if what purported to be a ratification was really not such, admission obtained in reliance upon it was in fact admission by false pretences; and Congress may vindicate its integrity and punish the fraud by refusing to receive the Georgia Senators and Representatives. That step would virtually be a declaration that the reconstruction of the State is still incomplete.

We have reasoned thus far on the constitutional and equitable aspects of the question, which form the bases of right. The fitness of the colored people for office, or as a race for votes, is a part of the question not at present requiring consideration. Certainly a general allegation of unfitness affords no extenuation of a proscriptive policy which ignores the ordinary tests of individual fitness. What justice demands is impartiality, whether in reference to the suffrage or office. And the Southern Democrats put themselves wholly in the wrong by discarding a just principle and installing in its place a universal prejudice against color, originating in circumstances which have ceased to exist.

That the exclusion on account of color is not to be limited to the Legislature, a subsequent resolution introduced into the Georgia House sufficiently proves. All offices are to be closed as against colored men. The letter we print exemplifies the feeling. The horror which rises before the vision of the writer is that of a time when black men shall sit beside whites in "legislative halls, in the jury box, in aldermanic duties and otherwise." The freedmen, it is evident, are to be kept down if possible, as in the days of slavery. Their civil and political bondage is to be perpetuated. Their race is to be proscribed. They are to be disfranchised and reduced to a condition of helpless dependence on their former masters. The folly of this spirit is only equaled by its cruelty and injustice. It is folly because it conflicts with established facts, which no declamation about negro inferiority can overturn. If the question now were whether the freedmen should be universally enfranchised or not, all this talk about "natural social barriers" and "the normal condition of the African" might be in order. But that stage is passed. Be it for evil or for good, colored suffrage is a fact. The freedmen have votes, of which it is no longer possible to deprive them except through the instrumentality of the new Governments. And an enfranchised power will not submit to be ruled universally out of office.

The weak point in the Georgia outrage is its conflict with local and national law. The weak point in the general position of the Southern whites who oppose reconstruction is their refusal to recognize facts which can be reversed or reformed only through specified agencies. Instead of accepting things as they are, and employing their superior intelligence and opportunities to shape and control affairs, peacefully and lawfully, they array themselves against the law and against the whole mass of colored voters, and avow a purpose to upset the local Governments and reëstablish exclusive white rule by force. By taking this ground, they forfeit all title to Northern sympathy, provoke the ill feeling they pretend to deprecate, and justify the stern measures resorted to by Congress for the maintenance of national authority.

Public Opinion and the Laws.

The *World* asserts that "the most potent influence in American politics is not law but public opinion." The leading aim of the Republican Party, in 1860, aruges our contemporary, was "to prevent the spread of slavery into the Territories." It assumes that in so doing that party would have violated the laws of the nation, and that it could safely do so, being supported by public opinion. The inference drawn from this course of reasoning is, that if the Democratic Party obtains a majority in the forthcoming elections, *it* also can depend upon the support of public opinion, and, in defiance of law, will be able to remove any obstacle which may now seem to prevent the overthrow of the reconstruction policy already in operation in the Southern States. The *World* would probably not advise revolution; on the other hand, it seems to indicate that the expression of public opinion would of itself, in some mysterious way, cause the Reconstruction enactments of Congress to "dislimn" and their results to disappear. But the Democratic Party generally go further, and justify revolution if that should prove necessary.

The protection of minorities in matters of local jurisdiction is quite as fundamental in our Constitution as is the doctrine that in national affairs the popular majority shall control. Slavery, so long as it remained a matter of local jurisdiction in States which had given it a legal establishment, enjoyed a perfect immunity against any majority, however great. The moment it trespassed beyond these bounds and assumed for itself a position in the national arena, it became vulnerable; it removed itself beyond legal protection, and the result of its presumption was its own destruction. It was only when public opinion was bullied and defied and driven to a decision, that it asserted itself, and when it did so it was under no necessity of violating the laws of the country, for it acted entirely upon the defensive—acted in the interests of freedom in Territories invaded by slavery, and afterward in the interests of the Union itself as against a rebellion promoted by the slave power.

We deny that the Republican Party, in 1860, contemplated the slightest violation of existing law. We deny that in the North there was, or had been, any disposition to violate the laws. In the Anthony Burns case in Boston, the laws were vindicated by Massachusetts men. The Abolitionists, or those who approved of the John Brown raid, were an insignificant faction, having no influence, and as a rule they were disgusted with the rising Republican Party.

President LINCOLN did not enter upon his office with any idea of overriding the legislation of Congress, which was then largely Democratic, or the decisions of the Supreme Court, in which there was scarcely a Republican upon the bench. As regards the Dred Scott decision, which was delivered by Chief Justice TANEY in 1857, it had no possible connection with any question likely to come up in Mr. LINCOLN'S administration. The Constitution affirms that "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." That was a sufficient basis for all that was claimed by the Republicans in 1860. It is true that the Chief Justice had said in the Dred Scott decision, that this provision only applied to the territory belonging to the United States at the time the Constitution was framed. But this assertion was not only false, but had, moreover, no binding effect, inasmuch as the case before the Court was not slavery in the Territories, but the right of DRED SCOTT to offer a plea before the Court at all. The decisions of the Supreme Court are binding only in so far as they directly bear upon the case brought before the Court. There was nothing in the Constitution, in the laws of Congress or in the judicial decisions of the Supreme Court with which the policy of the Republican Party in 1860 was at variance. Neither was public opinion at that time arrayed against "the Constitution and the laws." If fugitive slaves were pointed to the North Star by private citizens in Northern States, permit us to ask how many *white men* were murdered in the South during the same period of time by Regulators and other similar associations, for no other crime than the expression of their opinions?

When the rebellion broke out it was not simply public opinion which united the loyal people against it—there was something deeper and more enduring, namely, the sentiment of nationality, and the national sentiment triumphed over sectionalism; in these few words may be summed up the whole result of the war.

It will be a most unfortunate era for the Government if ever the time should come when public opinion, as expressed by the popular majority, shall be arrayed against the laws. We do not believe that time has yet arrived; nothing, indeed, could convince us of such a catastrophe except the success of a party which, in the immediate past, has defied both public opinion and the loyal sentiment of the country, and which now proposes to direct its attack against our laws.

The Disquietude in Spain.

The news from Spain is still the same old story—impending revolution, stringent measures of repression on the part of the Government, and general uncertainty as to what is going to happen. There are still no signs of any organized popular uprising, or even of any widespread popular discontent. There is certainly no European country about the actual state of which less is known than Spain. Even people who can talk fluently and circumstantially about the aspirations of the Cretan insurgents, the condition of the emancipated Russian serfs, the grievances of the Poles, or the conspiracies of the Bulgarians, scarcely profess to speak with confidence about the character and circumstances of the rural Spaniard, or what his views and political tendencies are. That Spain as a nation is far from contented with the government of Queen ISABELLA, and that the military chiefs who figure in all political intrigues can always rely upon a certain local support in the district they happen to be connected with, is about all that is really known of the nature of these Spanish troubles. There is no universal popular cry, either for redress of grievances or for the abolition of privileges, such as usually precedes a comprehensive revolution. There is no demand for autonomy, or the restoration of the rights of a separate nationality, such as that which convulsed the Austrian Empire, and still agitates other parts of Europe. There is no material distress; the country is too fruitful, and the Spanish peasant too frugal and too simple in his requirements for that. There is no general revulsion of religious feeling even against the extreme form of Romish superstition and priestly bigotry with which Spain has become identified. There is not even any apparent desire for self-government on the part of the people. The conscription and local taxation seem to be the sum total of the grievances actually put forth by those who speak in the name of the discontented people—both being in reality minor matters.

At the same time it is absolutely undeniable that the existing Government of Spain is about as radically bad as it is possible for a Government to be. The dynasty has been condemned in other European countries by universal consent, and in Spain it appears under peculiarly objectionable circumstances. And the class from which the advisers and executive officers of the Crown are taken is exactly the class the very existence of which is incompatible with anything like good government. One military adventurer succeeds another in high office, Liberals out of power become reactionists in power, and yet military *émeutes* and skirmishes between the partisans of intriguing Generals take the place of the revolution which would ensue in any other country but Spain. It is impossible to say how long this state of things may last. But nothing less than a thorough change in the ideas and habits of the people will effect any permanent good for Spain. A European cataclysm may upset the dynasty, but in the present temper of Spain even that would be no guarantee that a really sound and liberal form of government would be established. Not until Spain really awakes can we expect to hear of any permanent improvement in her political condition, and there are no immediate signs of that result taking place.

The British Association and Woman's Rights.

Miss LYDIA BECKER, who recently read a paper before the British Association on "The Supposed Differences in the Minds of the two Sexes of Man," apparently started with the intention of proving that no such differences existed, but cannot be congratulated on her success. Indeed, from the tone of some of the remarks made in the subsequent discussion, we strongly suspect that more than one of the members of the Association were of the opinion that she had not only demonstrated their existence, but vividly illustrated their nature. So full is her paper of such delightful specimens of all the little peculiarities of thought and modes of reasoning characteristic of what is usually termed "the feminine mind" that her advocacy was scarcely calculated to strengthen her cause. Miss BECKER admits the existence of a certain type of mind peculiar to females, but denies that the distinction between it and others is natural or essential. According to her all the alleged peculiarities of the female mind are the result of circumstances, training and associations. What she demands is that, as far as possible, the facilities for education now possessed by men shall be placed within the reach of women also. She wishes, for example, to be allowed to compete at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge precisely on the same terms on which men do now. In fact, she cares less about the positive development of the female mind than the establishment of its relative position with regard to that of the other sex. She would care for no competition from which men were excluded. Fancy an examination hall in which "sweet girl" undergraduates with their golden hair were sitting side by side with good looking, stalwart young fellows, heroes of the cricket-field and the river, as well as glowing translators of *Locksley Hall* into Latin hexameters!

Miss BECKER'S main idea, that the female mind is in all essentials the equal of the male, is undoubtedly one which is at all events suitable to lay before the consideration of a philosophical society, and her proposition to admit women to open educational competition with men is one which in these days demands discussion at least—not mere ridicule. In England especially, where women have in some places actually been placed on the registers of voters, and will probably in some cases tender their votes, and where the cry of woman's rights attracts to its support philosophers like MILL, and Whig lordlings like Lord AMBERLEY, Miss BECKER'S arguments must be entitled to their due weight. But we do not see that she has either made any practical suggestions for the attainment of the great objects at which she aims, or even assisted her cause by the force of her reasoning. Her argument in favor of the equality of the male and female minds, on the ground that female bees were superior to male bees, only elicited laughter, and the commonplace remark that the members of the British Association were men and women, and not bees. The analogy appeared to her a strong one, evidently, but we do not wonder that the Association failed to see the bearing of the inequality of insects without minds upon the alleged equality of human beings with minds. Her observation that among animals generally strength was the only ground of inequality between the sexes, on whichever side it happened to be, must have excited surprise on account of its originality, as well as a determination among her male auditors to carefully estimate the strength and weight of any "girl of the future period" with whom they might entertain thoughts of marriage, in order to understand beforehand their relative position. With regard to the "circumstances" that, according to Miss BECKER, exercise such a baneful influence on the intellectual progress of woman, she was far from explicit. We hear of "unavoidable circumstances" in the shape of clothing, proving a great source of hindrance in their vocation to our most able diplomatists. Can Miss BECKER possibly allude to any article of female apparel as a hindrance to the assumption by the sex of their proper place in the intellectual world? Is she also among the Bloomerites?

We regret to find that a question of so great importance has been argued before so august a body as the British Association in so imperfect and inconsequential a manner. Miss BECKER was dissatisfied with the condition of woman at present without being sufficiently clear in her views as to what position she ought to assume in the future. She was strong in her denunciation of the spirit of chivalry, in the days of which the young and lovely were exalted almost to deification at the expense of the general degradation of their sex, and she complained bitterly of the modern system of English national school education, under which boys paid sixpence a week for an elementary education, while girls were only charged fivepence, a clear proof of male tyranny. Altogether Miss BECKER was not in a contented frame of mind as to the past, or in a hopeful one with regard to the future. We hope, however, that when she next addresses a scientific audience, she may be able to plead the cause of her sex to manly rights and manly responsibilities with greater evidence of having surmounted the difficulties which "circumstances" have placed in the way of the development of her mind.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is of the utmost importance to the success of the Grant ticket in this State that the entire Republican and independent vote of this City should be polled. It is so certain that a heavy majority will be given to SEYMOUR here, that many voters favorable to Gen. GRANT display a negligence about working for success. This feeling is entirely wrong, and, if we lose this State, it will be on account of it. Let every citizen remember that every vote for GRANT in the City of New-York counts upon the general result in the State. We ought to poll fifty thousand Grant votes in the Metropolis.

The *Tribune* speaks of the Legislature of Georgia "expelling twenty-five loyal members, whose only crime was *having black blood in their veins.*" It seems by this that there are actually people in the world who believe the blood of negroes to be *black*.

It will be seen by our report of yesterday's proceedings of the Board of Health that they propose to erect in the open square directly opposite the lower end of the City Hall Park, a small building that will prove of very great convenience to persons of both sexes. The Legisture made a special appropriation of $3,500 for the purpose at last session.

There are signs that the Democrats are finding out that it is a mistake to attempt to play upon the dishonest and selfish elements of human nature by abusing the "bloated bondholders," and proposing that they should be cheated by paying them off in worthless paper. There are hundreds of thousands of workingmen, traders and merchants who have invested their small savings and accumulations in Government securities; and every one of these is interested in securing the defeat of the repudiation policy of the Democratic Party. The election in Maine, for example, next Monday, must be profoundly influenced by the fact that the number of savings bank depositors in the State—mostly persons of the middling and poorer classes—is equal to one-quarter of the entire body of voters, and that a quarter of the whole amount of deposits is invested in Government bonds. No doubt a considerable number of these investors would like to vote the Democratic ticket, but they will think twice before they vote themselves beggars.

Some of our readers may know that there is in the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, a bronze statue of WASHINGTON, a copy of HOUDON'S statue—the most precious work of art to Americans in the world. This bronze statue is not the property of the City, and we understand that there is a possibility of its being removed from New-York, in case of its sale to parties residing elsewhere. It ought to be retained here, and erected for the public benefit, say in Central Park. It can be obtained greatly below its value.

We are surprised to see that Gen. BUTLER, in the two or three speeches he has made in Massachusetts, so completely ignores the great greenback doctrine which he and PENDLETON invented. BUTLER has the reputation of being an extremely bold and courageous man, both as a soldier and a politician—never fearing to proclaim his doctrines in the face of the whole world, and never shrinking from confronting the public on any question whatever. Now why does he not launch out on his great scheme for paying the debt with green waste paper? Is it possible that he stands in fear of the Republican voters of the Fifth District of Massachusetts?

The Democrats have made so much noise lately about their "great victory" in an election in the Territory of Montana, that we suppose they will find it necessary to keep very quiet about the Republican success at the election in the Territory of Colorado. The only interesting feature about the returns of this last election is, that like those of the recent election in Vermont, they show Republican gains. These *gains* that have been appearing of late at different points in the country, foreshadow very certainly the result of the Presidential election.

From the Navy Department we have a report of a cruise of the *Swatara* down the coast of Africa. Her commander reports the slave trade to be "entirely suspended." We suppose the word *abolished* might be used, so far as any coast or export trade is concerned. During recent years the slave trade was principally carried on for the Cuba markets, but Cuba is now supplying itself with Chinese instead of African labor. We have heard of no attempts, in late times, to violate the treaties against this trade, in the interest of Brazil, and we suppose that the abominable traffic is now forever abolished. The English have lately been speaking of withdrawing the squadron they maintain on the coast of Africa for watching the slave traders. The losses of seamen and officers on this service are enormous.

The entire universe is called upon by a dispatch from the capital of Illinois to rejoice because the Lincoln Monument Association "have this morning adopted the magnificent design of our distinguished American sculptor, LARKIN G. MEADE, Jr." This is certainly a superlative puff for an ambitious artist, who can hardly be said to have as yet executed any works that call for the enthusiasm of mankind. Before going into ecstacies, we must request time and opportunity to become acquainted with the merits of the "magnificent design." It is something, of course, for an artist to get praised by such eminent Illinois critics and distinguished American judges as compose the "Executive Committee" who sign the dispatch. But alas! there are infidels who will not believe even Moses and the prophets.

The Jewish temple on Fifth-avenue, which is to be dedicated this afternoon, is one of the most superb buildings devoted to sacred purposes on this continent. It has been erected by the Liberal or Progressive members of the Hebrew faith, and represents the party which claims to have become freed from the old superstitions and traditions. The sect in reality, very closely resembles the Christian body known as "Liberal Unitarians." It is said that the authorities of the Church have been considering the question of changing the holy day from the Jewish Sabbath to the first day of the week. The question has long been discussed among philosophical Jews.

We suppose that any of the authorities on mental alienation, upon learning the recent symptoms of the Empress CARLOTTA, would pronounce her case hopeless. After the varying changes of the last few years she has lately become the subject of furious attacks of mania, and there have been fears that it would be necessary to resort to measures that would not only restrict her liberty of movement, but of person. The tragedy of MAXIMILIAN and CARLOTTA is one of the most moving of modern times.

There are a hundred thousand *hard-fisted* bondholders in this country to one *bloated* bondholder. There are tens of thousands of industrious people in the most moderate circumstances, who have their entire worldly possessions invested in Government securities—perhaps a $500 bond or a $1,000 bond, or a bond of some other small denomination. The number of rich men who have invested largely in Government securities is exceedingly small. They can get larger returns for their money by investing it in real estate, or in general stocks, or in other speculations. It is these hard-fisted bondholders who are principally interested in sustaining the credit and honor of the Government. And it is they who are most interested in crushing out the Democratic repudiationists.

The Democrats in Tennessee, as well as in other Southern States, are making great efforts to secure the colored vote. The negroes in that State, however, are too well informed, and *too well freed*, to be seduced by the cajoleries which the Democrats are attempting to practice upon them; and in no other State will the colored vote be more solidly Republican than in Tennessee.

We don't believe the stories that are coming from the Plains, "that an Indian war, including all tribes east of the mountains, is regarded as certain." The Indians are too wise to think of what is called a "general war" at this season of the year. It is too late now for them. The prophets of the Plains might as well postpone their predictions till next Spring, "when the grass begins to grow."

The late report that France proposed to withdraw her troops from Rome, and the later report that Spain desired to furnish a contingent to the Pope in the stead of the French, are followed by a dispatch from Florence, reporting that the Italian Government has requested France to withdraw her army. The French Emperor has never had the least trouble in learning the desires of Italy on this matter. Italy has more than once been on the verge of getting into hostilities with France because of the presence of French troops on Italian soil. It is not now that she makes her first request on the subject. But the renewal of the request at this time looks as though she were aware that France was meditating the movement she asks for.

The "Labor Parliament" now in session at Brussels, is trying to organize a general system for the regulation of industry everywhere, and unite all its interests into a system—as regards hours of labor, credit societies, councils of arbitration, coöperative societies, the education of the workers, their attitude toward the capitalists, and also toward those Kings that tax them to war upon one another, &c. They think local strikes of little use, and believe nothing can be done without the concerted action of all the workers of a nation, who should be taught to rely on general rules. It is, beyond a doubt, a broad and revolutionary platform to begin with, and shows that those European workers desire to go about their business more scientifically than heretofore. It is an interesting problem and a great attempt, but certainly full of difficulties, known and unknown.

The Democrats derived so much comfort and assurance from the Vermont election, and expect so much more comfort and assurance from the Maine election, that we are confident they will be perfectly pleased with the result of the October elections in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, and will not be at all disappointed when they count up their little list of States for SEYMOUR in November.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera Bouffe.

To-morrow, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Mr. BATEMAN will give a single and only performance of OFFENBACH'S "Barbe Bleue," a work which is so well known and appreciated that it needs no special commendation. It is, of course, a *matinée* performance and will accommodate the lady folk who have their independence in the day time and can thus improve it. The work will be given entire, and with the entire strength of the company now interpreting it so successfully at Niblo's.

Wallack's Theatre.

The vivacious and piquant LOTTA brings her successful season to an end on Saturday evening next, and in the piece which gave her her fame last season—the "Old Curiosity Shop." On Saturday she duplicates the performance with a *matinée*—the same work being played. This is the only LOTTA *matinée* of the season, and will undoubtedly be remembered by the hosts who flock to the feet of the winsome little lady.

Board of Health.

This Board held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, under the supervision of President G. F. LINCOLN.

Complaints against several slaughter-houses and fat-melting establishments were presented and referred to counsel of the Board for legal prosecution. Numerous applications were made by butchers for permits to slaughter animals in the upper portions of the City. Only two permits were granted.

A complaint made at a former meeting against the Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company, for permitting its dead horses to lie on the premises in East Fourteenth-street for several days, and also for leaving the man-holes leading to the manure-pits open, so that offensive smells proceeded therefrom, was again called up. A letter from the President of the Company to the Sanitary Superintendent was read, in which the writer charged the Street Contractor with neglect in not removing the dead horses, as he had been notified promptly in every instance. The man-holes, he said, could not be closed, but the Company would do what it could to render the premises referred to inoffensive to residents of the neighborhood. On motion of Commissioner STONE, all the papers in the case were placed on file.

A complaint was submitted against a dangerous pond existing on Fourth-avenue, near Carroll-street, Brooklyn, and the matter was referred to the Mayor and Common Council of Brooklyn.

The erection of a public urinal and drinking fountain combined, with accommodations for both males and females, in the open square directly opposite the lower end of the City Hall Park, was again brought up for consideration. The authority of the Board in the matter is derived only from a special appropriation in the last Tax Levy of $3,500 for the "erection of drinking fountains and urinals in the City of New-York, the same to be located by the Metropolitan Board of Health." Commissioner BOSWORTH raised the question of who would have supervision and control of the building after its erection, for the Legislature had not declared upon that point. The authority of the Board, he thought, would be exhausted when the location had been chosen. The subject was referred to the Committee on Laws and Ordinances.

The urinal, according to the present design, would cost about $2,300, and it is understood that with the balance of the appropriation the Board will erect ten drinking fountains, superior to Mr. BERGH'S, at various points in the City. Commissioner SMITH favors the construction of two small urinals, one in Madison-square and the other in Washington-square, at a cost of $600 each, instead of the drinking fountains.

The Board adjourned until Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

TELEGRAMS.

Grand Military Review by the Emperor Napoleon.

France Requested to Withdraw her Troops from Rome.

A Provisional Government Formed by the Bulgarian Insurrectionists.

FRANCE.

Grand Military Review of Troops by the Emperor at Chalons.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 10.

The Emperor reviewed the troops at the camp of Chalons to-day. The whole army, including cavalry, artillery, infantry, engineer corps, pontoon and baggage trains were drawn up on the plain. After going through a series of evolutions, all the corps marched by the Emperor in review, each regiment as it passed cheering with great enthusiasm for the Emperor, the Empress and the Prince Imperial. An immense multitude of spectators covered the neighboring hills.

Arrival of Queen Victoria in Paris.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 10.

Queen VICTORIA has arrived here from Switzerland. She leaves for England this evening *via* Cherbourg.

The Queen of England, who is now in this city, is the guest of the British Ambassador, Lord LYONS. No state ceremony is observed by Her Majesty or her attendants, but the privacy of the party is strictly maintained.

Reports are in circulation that the Emperor has consented to an interview with Queen ISABELLA of Spain.

ITALY AND FRANCE.

France Requested to Withdraw Her Troops from Rome.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Sept. 10.

It is reported that Italy has requested France to withdraw her troops from Rome.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Doncaster Races—September Meeting—Third Day.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 10.

The races at Doncaster were well attended to-day. The following is a summary of the day:

First race sweepstakes—*Thorwaldsen*, 1; MERRY'S *Crocus*, 2; *Ryshworth*, 3. Nine ran. Betting at the start 10 to 1 against *Thorwaldsen*, 3 to 1 against MERRY'S *Crocus* and even on *Ryshworth*.

Scarborough Stakes—*Charnwood* walked over.

Zetland Stakes—*Geant des Batailles* walked over.

Eglinton Stakes—*Minaret*, 1; *Lord Hawthorn*, 2. Only two ran. Betting even.

Portland Plate—Lord Zetland's *Lady Zetland*, 1; *Timaru*, 2; *Hermit*, 3. Eighteen ran. Betting at start, 25 to 1 against *Lady Zetland* and *Timaru*, and 2 to 1 against *Hermit*.

Badminton Handicap—*Laneret*, 1; *Lady Henriette*, 2; *Ritualist*, 3. Six races. Betting even on *Laneret*, 5 to 1 against *Henriette*, 7 to 1 against *Ritualist*.

Holiday on 'Change.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 10.

Saturday, the 12th inst., will be observed as a holiday in this city, and the Stock Exchange will be closed.

End of the Cab Strike in London.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 10.

The differences between the cabmen and the railways have been accommodated, and the "strike" is ended.

ITALY.

Garibaldi to Attend a Congress of Democrats at Naples.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Sept. 10.

It is reported that Gen. GARIBALDI has left Caprera for Naples, to attend a congress of Democrats, which is to be held in that city.

TURKEY.

The Permission Given to Admiral Farragut to Pass Through the Dardanelles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, Sept. 10.

The extraordinary concession made to Admiral FARRAGUT by the Sultan, in permitting his flagship, the *Franklin*, to pass through the Dardanelles and enter the Bosphorus, has given rise to a vast amount of comment in the diplomatic circles here. The report that the permission had been denied, which was extensively circulated a few days ago, was utterly without foundation. The consent of the Sultan was accorded in the most gracious manner, as a compliment to the Admiral and the country he represented.

BULGARIA.

A Provisional Government Formed by the Insurrectionists.

VIENNA, Thursday, Sept. 10.

Dispatches have been received here stating that the Bulgarian insurgents have formed a provisional Government in the Balkan Mountains.

MEXICO.

Defeat of the Insurgents in Sierra Puebla.

HAVANA, Thursday, Sept. 10.

Late advices from Mexico say that it was reported that the insurgents in Sierra Puebla had been defeated in a battle which had recently taken place there, losing all their artillery and many prisoners.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Dissatisfaction in Alaska—Investigation by Gen. Halleck—An Attempt to Monopolize the Fur Trade—Capture of Indians in Idaho.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

Gen. HALLECK furnishes reliable information with regard to the abuses existing in Alaska, which were made the subject of a special investigation during his recent visit to that Territory. Much of the dissatisfaction among the natives arises from the fact that the old Fur Company carried on a sort of patriarchal government, assuming the care and control of everybody and everything in the settlements. Under this new *régime* the people are thrown upon their own resources, and they do not understand the change as yet. The immediate effect of introducing a number of strange white traders, adventurers and soldiers in a semi-civilized community like that of Alaska is bad; the habits of the new-comers and their method of undertaking to civilize the natives often take the form of instructing them in vice. Gen. HALLECK did not find it necessary to court-martial any of the officers of the United States troops in Alaska, though he thinks it probable that many changes will have to take place before matters work smoothly in that Territory. It is said that HUTCHINSON, KOHEL & Co., the successors of the Russian Fur Company, are in the occupancy of buildings which, apparently by the treaty, should belong to the United States; but that if any wrong has been done to our Government it has been done by Prince WAKSUTOFF, the recognized agent of Russia, who delivered the property in question to HUTCHINSON & Co., instead of to Gen. ROUSSEAU, the agent of the United States. It is also reported that the men in the employ of the old Fur Company and their families have departed from the place, the presumption being that they were removed against their will. Some of them, it is said, have been sent to Sitka, some to Kodiak, and others to the Amoor River, but, so far as our military officers are informed, they need not have been removed against their will. Our officers are certain that no violence was used in getting them aboard the vessels in which they departed. It is evident that HUTCHINSON & Co.'s agents are striving to impress the natives with the idea that the new Company have succeeded to all the rights of their predecessors. Some of the agents, it is said, have threatened that the soldiers shall punish the natives who sell furs to any other American traders than HUTCHINSON & Co. The military authorities, however, have been instructed to make no distinction between traders, but to treat them all alike.

Gen. HALLECK has taken steps to inform the natives of the true standing of the mercantile firm referred to, and of the impartial position of the military. The partners of HUTCHINSON & Co. here, in San Francisco, disapprove of the course pursued by the agents in Alaska, and have ordered its discontinuance.

Late Idaho advices state that a party of soldiers from Fort Boise succeeded in capturing Eagle-Eye and his entire band of Indians, forty-one in number, together with twenty-one horses and a large quantity of provisions. This capture ends the Indian hostilities in that section of the country.

Gen. CROOK writes from Camp Warner that he found many Indians in Big Valley, on the Pitt River, most of whom he was able to approach. He had a talk with some of their leading men, who confessed that a party of Pitt River Indians murdered the Pearson family, in Long Valley, Nevada. Gen. CROOK ordered the arrest and hanging of the murderers, which, he thinks, will have the effect to prevent any further outrages of such a character.

The Indian troubles are considered over in that vicinity.

Bands of Indians are continually coming in, at the different stations, and surrendering themselves. They are mostly in a starving condition, and greatly need assistance from the Government.

The eighteenth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union was celebrated to-day by a procession of the Society of Pioneers, and a review of the military by Gov. HAIGHT. Bunting was displayed from the public buildings, the shipping in the harbor and many private residences.

The steamer *Sacramento* arrived to-day from Panama.

CONNECTICUT.

Proceedings of the Republican State Convention.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Sept. 10.

Every town in this State, with the exception of five, is represented at the Republican State Electoral Convention here to-day by full delegation. The Convention was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by Hon. O. H. PLATT, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and Hon. D. SPERRY was elected temporary President. A committee of one from each Senatorial district on permanent organization was appointed.

A committee of one was also appointed from each county on credentials. The State Central Committee were invited to take seats on the stage and participate in the doings of the Convention.

Mr. SPERRY, upon taking the chair, thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him. He spoke briefly of the prospects, and repeatedly brought the house down. He made a touching allusion to the fact that several of the Boys in Blue were stoned last night while marching through New-Haven, and two of them are now supposed to be lying at the point of death.

Gen. PRATT moved a committee of one from each Senatorial district to bring forward names for electors.

The General then nominated for the first elector Gov. BUCKINGHAM, which was received with tremendous applause.

For the second elector at large he would recommend CHARLES PARKER, of Meriden.

Gen. PRATT'S motion was laid on the table.

Gen. TERRY was called for, and upon appearing upon the stage was greeted with cheers. The General thanked the Convention for their kindly greeting; and while he did not appear to make a speech, he would say he had chances now to bring them returns received lately from Pennsylvania and Ohio. Both States were sure for GRANT.

A committee of one from each Senatorial district was appointed to present the names of two candidates for electors at large, who reported the following names: First, Gen. J. R. HAWLEY, Hartford; second, Col. WILLIAM FITCH, New-Haven.

The Convention then resolved itself into district conventions, to nominate candidates for district electors.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were received with tremendous applause:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Connecticut heartily approve of the platform adopted by the Republican Convention, at Chicago, and that they will give their united and earnest support to the candidates of that Convention, ULYSSES S. GRANT and SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Resolved, That the success of the Republican Party in this contest means peace and prosperity to the nation, and that the success of the Democratic Party means repudiation and revolution, and in view of the bankruptcy and anarchy which must ensue if the programme of the Democratic leader is carried out, we call upon all honest and patriotic citizens to sustain for President the man whose record is his country's glory, whose policy is peace, and whose name is victory; and in full confidence that the people, from Maine to California, will rally to his support, we here pledge to Gen. U. S. GRANT the electoral vote of Connecticut.

The Congressional districts reported the following nominations: First, CLARK HOLT, of Vernon; Second, LUTHER BOARDMAN, of East Haddam; Third, HENRY BELL, of Norwich; Fourth, GEORGE DUDLEY, of Winsted.

The nominations were unanimously ratified by the Convention.

Republican Demonstration in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Thursday, Sept. 10.

There was a large demonstration of the "Boys in Blue" at New-Britain this evening. Fire companies from this city went out by a special train, and there were also companies from Middletown and Meridian, which, with the New-Britain delegation, made about 1,000 in the procession with torches and transparencies. A large meeting was held, which was addressed by Col. HOMER R. SPRAGUE, of New-Britain, J. L. BARBOUR, of this city, and others. A grand mass-meeting of the "Boys in Blue" will be held in this city in October.

GEORGIA.

The Protest of the Expelled Colored Members of the Legislature—A Proclamation Against Armed Organizations.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Sept. 10.

In the House to-day a resolution to reconsider the adoption of the resolution of yesterday, reflecting on the Governor's message, was lost.

The negro members lately declared ineligible have published a protest addressed to the Speaker and members of the House, in which they enter a solemn protest against the outrage perpetrated on their race, and say they will appeal at the proper time to Congress. The protest is signed by twenty-eight expelled members and twelve Republican members, and is accompanied by a demand that the protest be entered on the journal of the House, which the House refused to permit.

In compliance with the resolution passed by the Assembly, and in consequence of the violence committed in some counties by armed unlawful bands of negroes, the Governor has issued a proclamation in which he denies giving authority for armed or unarmed organizations, and warns the people that drilling and exercising in military tactics with arms by any organized body, except the Army of the United States, is unauthorized, unlawful, and against peace and good order, and must be immediately suspended. He says that persons distinguished for their hostility to the United States, and the State, are promoting the said acts of violence by publicly denouncing the laws as unconstitutional and void, and the result of said acts of violence and insurrectionary appeals is manifest in the rapid spread of the disposition on the part of those who maintain the validity of the laws of Congress, and of the State Governments established thereunder, to protect themselves against such acts of violence and combinations against civil rights. He quotes Gen. GRANT'S parole given to LEE'S army, wherein it says the persons paroled will not be disturbed by the United States authorities as long as they observe the parole and the laws in force where they reside.

EX-GOV. SEYMOUR.

Address by Ex-Gov. Seymour at the Saratoga Fair—He Declines to Talk Politics.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 10.

Gov. SEYMOUR delivered the annual address before the Saratoga County Fair to-day. A very large crowd, estimated at 8,000 persons, was present. Gov. SEYMOUR said:

"Having lived upon a farm during the past three years, I have given agriculture a good deal of thought. It is a broad subject, and one which touches every interest of society. More than any other, it bears upon the wealth, the social condition and the legislation of our country. There are many of its phases which, under other circumstances, I would gladly discuss, but they are so related to the political questions of the day that it would be unfit to speak of them here. It is fortunate that in the midst of our partisan conflicts, we are now and then called together as citizens to discuss, without regard to political differences, great questions of common interest. They are breathing spells in our combats, when we recall the fact that we are fellow-countrymen, alike concerned in anything which advances the welfare of our land.

After the meeting Gov. SEYMOUR was serenaded at the Union Hotel, by BERNSTEIN'S Band, and called out by his political friends. He thanked them for the compliment, and said they must not expect much after the labor of the day. He would ever remember with pleasure his visit to Saratoga, and that in the time of an exciting election they were able for a day to lay aside differences of opinion and unite in discussing measures calculated to benefit the interests of our common country. He would conclude by introducing a gallant soldier who had maintained the character of the State of New-York in many a battle-field—Gen. GORDON GRANGER. Gen. GRANGER came forward, and said Mr. SEYMOUR, as the foremost statesman of the country, had come to-day to speak on agriculture. It was not proper for him to speak on politics now. Gen. GRANT says, "Let us have peace." He believed that voting for SEYMOUR and BLAIR would bring peace.

The crowd dispersed with cheers for SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

The Kansas Republican State Convention—The Nominations.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 10.

The following ticket has been nominated by the Republican State Convention of Kansas: For Governor, Gen. JAMES M. HARVEY; Lieutenant-Governor, C. V. ESKEYDGE; Chief Justice, M. VALENTINE; Secretary of State, Col. MOONLIGHT; Auditor, A. THOMAS; Treasurer, GEORGE GRAHAM; Attorney-General, Mr. DANFORTH; Superintendent of Public Instruction, P. MCVICAR, Congressman, SIDNEY CLARK; Electors, Messrs. ANTHONY, KALLOCH and HORTON. The Convention was very largely attended. The several nominees were serenaded last night, and responded in appropriate speeches.

The Disaster on Lake Michigan—Later Particulars.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 10.

The missing steamer *Hippocampus* is now known to have been lost. A short time after she left Benton Harbor she ran aground, and was assisted off by a steamer that chanced to be passing. This was the last that was seen of her, until her capsized hull was discovered near the same spot yesterday. Her cargo consisted of 8,500 baskets of peaches, mostly on the main and hurricane decks. Being top-heavy from the extra weight on her upper decks, she capsized during a squall.

The *débris* of the wreck is beginning to float in, and the shore in some places is covered with peach baskets, furniture, and a vast quantity of miscellaneous articles. The crew consisted of twenty men, and there were thirty passengers. All were lost.

The following is a partial list of the passengers: Alvin M. Palmer, James M. Sortore, James Trimble, W. Burridge, John Burridge, W. Vaughan, W. Hathaway, C. C. Sutton, B. C. Lewis, Joseph Ford, all of Benton Harbor, Mich.; E. M. Hatch, of St. Joseph; J. Shumm, of Bainbridge, Mich.; Joseph Higbee, W. S. Watrous, A. P. Whitney, of Chicago. The crew consisted of Capt. S. M. Brown; mate, Robert Richardson; clerk, J. P. Bloom, of St. Joseph; engineer, Richard Eustes, of Chicago; wheelsman, Charles Morrison, of St. Joseph. The *Hippocampus* was valued at $22,000, and insured for $2,200. The peaches were worth $10,000, and are a total loss.

Races and Fair at Middletown, N. Y.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 10.

The attendance at the races here to-day was large, considering the unfavorable weather. The track was quite heavy. The grand premium of $2,000 was not trotted for. *Hotspur* and *George Palmer* came to time, but the owner of *Bruno* withdrawing his horse on some pretex at the last moment, the judges were obliged to declare the race off. A purse was then offered, for which *George Palmer* and *Hotspur* were entered, which was won by *Palmer* in three straight heats. Time—2:38, 2:33¼, 2:33.

A purse of $50 was then trotted for by the following horses: *Baltimore, Brown Gelding, Budgboy* and *Butcher Boy*. It was won by *Baltimore* in three straight heats. Time—2:58, 2:59, 2:50.

The Fair was not so great a success as was hoped for, owing to causes which the managers could not control. Great credit is due to President MADDEN and Secretary CLARK for their untiring efforts to make this a satisfactory exhibition.

Racing at Springfield, Mass.—Suicide.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Sept. 10.

It partially cleared up this afternoon, and the 2:30 trot, which was left incomplete last night, was accordingly finished. Only three horses of the original six remained undistanced, and *Jessie Wales* was withdrawn, leaving the race to be trotted by *Richard Neavels* and *McClellan*, each of which had taken two heats. *McClellan* won the heat and race; time, 2:33. The track was heavy. To-day's programme will be carried out to-morrow, unless the rain should prevent it.

A bar-tender named PRENTICE committed suicide in this city to-day by cutting his throat.

Racing at the Piscataqua Fair at Portsmouth, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Thursday, Sept. 10.

The Piscataqua Fair was continued to-day, and notwithstanding the drizzly rain, the attendance was good. Seven three-minutes' horses were entered for the first race. Eight heats were trotted in the mud, making much sport. *Lady French*, owned by H. MCDEVITT, of Stratham, took the first prize.

The remaining exercises were postponed until Saturday, when the trots and a running race will take place. The Fair will close on Saturday.

The Trial of Whalen for the Murder of D'Arcy McGee.

OTTAWA, Canada, Thursday, Sept. 10.

The Court opened to-day, at 10 o'clock. The principal line of the defence was to impeach the evidence of the Crown witnesses, especially LACROIX and TURNER, and an attempt to prove that the barrel of WHALEN'S pistol had been accidentally discharged a short time before the murder, by which they account for the cartridge freshly put in just after Mr. MCGEE'S death. The impression prevails that the defence so far is very lame. The Court adjourned at 6 o'clock, to meet again to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The Lincoln Monument—Larkin G. Mead's Design.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, Sept. 10.

The friends of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of liberty and of high art throughout the American Republic and the world, are to be congratulated upon the result of the deliberations of the National Lincoln Monument Association. They have this morning adopted the magnificent design of our distinguished American sculptor, LARKIN G. MEAD, Jr.

(Signed) JOHN T. STUART,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
JACOB BUNN,
Executive Committee.

Speaker Colfax and Party at Omaha.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 10.

Speaker COLFAX and party arrived at Omaha this morning. They were met at the depot by a company of "Tanners." Mr. COLFAX made a short speech, referring to the deplorable condition of Indian affairs in Colorado and Wyoming, and said he would urge upon Congress immediate and decisive action against the savages. He believed nothing less than severe punishment would bring them to terms. The party left at noon for Chicago.

The Illness of Ex-President Pierce.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 10.

The telegraph operator at Concord, N. H., was informed this morning by one of Ex-President PIERCE'S family that his condition has not improved since yesterday, and he still continues very low and about the same as yesterday. The attending physician expects a decided change either for the better or worse during the day.

Republican Torchlight Procession in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 10.

The Republicans, to-night, had a great torchlight procession and demonstration. Hon. D. S. BENNET, the Republican candidate for Congress, after a short and appropriate address, presented a national flag to each of the Grant and Colfax Clubs in the city. The procession then, with music and banners, filed through the principal streets of the city. Gen. CARL SCHURZ addressed a meeting in erman at Gillig's Hall, in the lower part of the city.

Republican Meeting at Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

LANCASTER, Penn., Thursday, Sept. 10.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, and Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS, of New-York, addressed a large Republican meeting here to-night. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Political Meetings at Rockland, Me.

ROCKLAND, Me., Thursday, Sept. 10.

Hon. HENRY WILSON addressed a Republican meeting here this afternoon.

The Democrats will hold a meeting here this evening, and will be addressed by Hon. S. R. FELLOWS, of Arkansas.

Democratic Meeting at Auburn.

AUBURN, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 10.

The Democracy are holding a meeting at Corning Hall this evening, and are being addressed by Mayor HOFFMAN.

The Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Sept. 10.

The Senate to-day adhered to the amendments to the House Militia bill, and the House asked for a Committee of Conference. The Committee could not agree, and the House then proposed to discharge the Committee. The Senate declined, and both Houses adjourned until 8 o'clock P. M.

The Schooner Dolphin Capsized and Sunk—Two of Her Crew Lost.

PICTON, Canada, Thursday, Sept. 10.

The schooner *Dolphin* capsized and sunk in a gale on Monday night. Two of the crew were drowned. The remainder landed at False Ducks today in a yawl belonging to the schooner.

Reported Murder in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Sept. 10.

The *Union & American* has information of an atrocious murder, near Springfield, last night. All the parties are unknown, and are supposed to be from Kentucky.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 10.

GEN. GRANT.

The absence of Gen. GRANT at the West will probably be prolonged until the latter part of October. He is now at his residence in Galena, and so far as his intentions are now known will remain at that point until he returns to this city. In the meantime, army headquarters are as quiet as usual. Politicians and expectant office seekers don't go there. The visitors are only such as have military business to perform, and the gentlemen of the staff are enjoying a gratifying degree of exemption from the annoyances of the political contest, with which they are in one respect so closely connected.

REVENUE MATTERS.

Solicitor BINCKLEY arrived in the city this morning, but has not been seen in public to-day. This morning the Secretary of the Treasury received a letter from District-Attorney COURTNEY, in which he gave expression to his opinion in regard to the merits of the case, which is understood to be that the proceedings are a complete farce. The same mail brought a letter from BINCKLEY, in which he states that he is not supported by the District-Attorney in his investigations, and asks for additional counsel. If this is not granted he says the case will probably fail, the ends of justice be defeated, and he will feel it incumbent upon himself to resign, of which it is hardly necessary to say there is not the slightest danger. The Secretary of the Treasury forwarded both letters to the President for instructions. In the meantime the contest over the Supervisors remains in *statu quo*. Mr. ROLLINS is ready to meet the Secretary on any reasonable basis of compromise, but he cannot do so until the proceedings of this conspiracy are at an end, without seeming to intimate that he is willing to buy his peace.

An export warehouse has just been established for Boston, to which shipments of tobacco in bond, under the new regulations, can now be made.

Solicitor BINCKLEY, although he returned to Washington early this morning, did not visit either the Treasury Department or the Internal Revenue Bureau to-day. He was engaged in preparing an official report of his proceedings in New-York, probably to be submitted to the President.

The following appointments of Storekeepers were made to-day:

William B. Thompson, Columbus, Ohio; David B. Tiffany, Xenia, Ohio; David T. Mosely, Skaneateles, N. Y.; Edward T. Williams, John Cohenover, Illinois; John Koepler, Fort Madison, Iowa; Donald A. McKenzie, Dubuque; David Gonden, Shelbyville, Ind.; John F. Kuhn, Peoria: Robert Clements, Ohio; Samuel N. Adams, Spring Valley, Ohio; Wm. Patton, Myron Bacon, Ohio; W. F. McIntire, Illinois; Gauger, N. Walter, Twelfth Illinois.

PERSONAL.

Hon. ROBERT S. HALE, late member from the Essex District, New-York, arrived in the city to-day, and will remain some weeks. He is retained by the Government in several important cases before the Court of Claims. Speaker COLFAX is expected here on Tuesday next.

CIVILIZATION IN AFRICA.

Commander JEFFERS, commanding the *Swatara*, reports to the Department under date of Lisbon, April 28, the details of a cruise down the coast of Africa. He sailed from Toulon Feb. 5, touched at Gibralter, and reached Monrovia Feb. 28. He called upon the President, and found evidences of success in the attempt to plant civilization in Africa. He believes the great want is capital, while another obstacle has been that the greater part of the immigrants have not been agricultural laborers. Too many are from the Northern cities and of mixed blood, and unable to stand the climate. They resort to trading with the natives for support. For this reason Liberia does not raise sufficient suitable food to support immigrant population, and actually imports it from the United States. The Southern plantation laborers succeed well.

Conversing with some of the leading members of the Government on questions now agitating our country, Commander JEFFERS found them, one and all, of opinion that universal suffrage to emancipated negroes would be injudicious, using the argument: "We do not allow natives among us to vote unless they have been educated in our schools, believing them to be no more competent to understand the limited questions of the internal and external policy of this little Republic, than the comparatively uneducated colored masses at home. They all allude to America as home, and are able to understand your numerous and complicated ones." Commander JEFFERS thinks if any impression is to be made on Africa it will be through this colony, which seems to be based on christianizing and moralizing principles, while all the other establishments are based on trade in rum, gunpowder and muskets. He states he reached Lisbon April 27. During the cruise he diligently sought information from all accessible sources with reference to American interests, and found our trade and interests in a satisfactory state. He reports the slave trade entirely suspended.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The act of Congress empowering Postmaster-General RANDALL to contract with the New-York Navigation Company for the transportation of foreign mails is likely to be delayed in its execution, as a number of points regarding its construction have been referred to the Attorney-General for an opinion as to the duties of the Postmaster-General. The bill authorizes him to indorse for the Government the bonds of the Company to the amount of $3,000,000, and provides that the interest on the bonds shall be paid from the postage receipts under the contracts. Mr. J. C. JEWETT, of New-York, has represented the Company in its efforts to obtain immediate action by the Department, but has failed thus far, as the matter will remain in abeyance until the opinion of Attorney-General EVARTS is rendered. The Postmaster-General insists that it is optional with him whether he will make the contracts or not, and he certainly will not make them without sufficient security for their execution, which, by a strange oversight, is not provided for in the act.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The Board recently appointed by the Commissioner of Patents to examine the employes and applicants for appointment in the Bureau of Patents is busily engaged in the fulfillment of its duties. They do not exclude the examiners of patents in their investigations, and will examine every one in the Bureau. All who fail to show themselves qualified for their positions will be dismissed, and others who are capable will be appointed to their places.

THE TENNESSEE DELEGATION.

The delegation from the Tennessee Legislature arrived here yesterday and have been busy to-day preparing for their interview with the President regarding the condition of affairs in that State. They say the Militia bill will pass the Legislature certainly, but that it will practically amount to nothing, if the President will order a sufficient number of troops there to preserve order.

GEN. MEADE'S REPORT.

An imperfect abstract of the report of Gen. MEADE on the Ashburn murder case, the tendency of which will be to give an incorrect idea of the subject, has been given out from the White House to the Democratic Press.

As Gen. MEADE has received the authority he demanded, the entire official history of the affair will be published, together with the evidence taken before the Military Commission on the trial of the murderers. It will show that there was no doubt of the guilt of the accused persons; that the murder was a cold-blooded and unprovoked attempt to put out of the way a fearless political antagonist, and that the sympathy of the people of Columbia with the criminals was such that obstacles in the way of justice were almost insuperable.

VENEZUELA.

Surrender of Puerto Cabello—Death of Gen. Bruzual—Plans Against Maracaibo—Speculations—Movements of President Falcon.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARRACAS, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1868.

Puerto Cabello has fallen after nine days' desperate resistance. Gen. BRUZUAL defended his batteries like a lion, exposing himself to the fire of the besiegers and giving renewed courage to his soldiers. A small cannon-ball finally struck a revolver attached to his side and drove the weapon into his body, creating a terrible wound. Gen. BRUZUAL was at once sent aboard the steamer *Purureche* to Curacoa, where he arrived on the 16th inst., but, for want of proper medical attendance, mortification ensued, and he died two hours after his arrival.

The garrison of Puerto Cabello abandoned the batteries on the 14th inst., and escaped on board the war steamers *Bolivar* and *Maparari*. Their ammunition and powder were completely exhausted. They sailed for Coro, where Gen. DIEGO COLINA still holds out in support of BRUZUAL, although closely besieged by the revolutionary forces under Gen. GALAN.

The besieging forces of Gen. JOSE TADEO MONAGAS took immediate possession of Puerto Cabello. A schooner from Curacoa arrived next day with supplies for BRUZUAL, and, unaware of recent events, anchored quietly in the harbor. She was at once secured as a prize. Over 130 wounded soldiers, many Generals and officers, and about thirty spiked cannon were found in Puerto Cabello.

The war-steamer *Bolivar*, which had sailed for Coro, is reported in very bad condition, having received seven heavy shots. It is feared she will sink ere she reaches her destination. She carries a full load of soldiers.

Gen. MONAGAS has dispatched 1,500 men against Coro, and from that point, it is asserted, all the forces will be directed against Maracaibo, capital of the State of Zulia—the last spot in the Republic which has not as yet advocated the success of the revolutionists. The State of Zulia is governed by President SUTHERLAND, a man of considerable resources. The Lake of Maracaibo is fortified all around, and besides, President SUTHERLAND has a steamer and several ships-of-war at his disposal. Unless SUTHERLAND comes to an amicable settlement with Gen. MONAGAS, there will be a sanguinary struggle, as Gen. PULGAR, from whom SUTHERLAND wrested the Presidency of the State some years ago, has placed himself at the head of the expedition. They are both desperate men, and no quarters will be given on either side. Universal attention is now directed toward Maracaibo. The result of events in that vicinity will finally designate the new administration, BRUZUAL'S death having put a stop to Ex-President FALCON'S term of office.

FALCON remains quiet in Curacoa, and intends going to Europe for the benefit of his health, and to enjoy the millions he has secured during his administration.

Gen. JOSE TADEO MONAGAS and Gen. DALLA COSTA are being canvassed for with a view to choice at the next Presidential election.

RECIPROCITY.

The Congressional Mission to Prince Edward Island—The Proposed Arrangements for Reciprocal Trade.

From the Boston Journal, Sept, 10.

The revenue steamship *Hugh McCulloch*, 550 tons, under the command of Capt. MERRIMAN, left the port of Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 26, with the Committee appointed at the late session of the United States House of Representatives to investigate and report upon the fisheries and the renewal of reciprocal trade with the island. The Committee consists of Gen. B. F. BUTLER, Hon. JAMES B. BECK, from HENRY CLAY'S district in Kentucky, and Hon. L. P. POLAND, late Chief Justice of Vermont. It was accompanied by Hon. ADDISON H. LAFLIN, M. C. from the district of Herkimer and Sacket's Harbor, and E. H. DERBY, of Boston, ex-Commissioner on Reciprocity, and Messrs. PEW and SMITH, a delegation from Gloucester; Cols. DE KAY and SHERMAN, Secretary and Aid of the General, with Dr. THAYER, of Boston, and Mr. MCLEOD, of the Treasury Department, a native of the island.

On Saturday, Aug. 29, Gen. BUTLER sent his secretary to announce his arrival at the Government House, and in the absence of Gov. DUNDAS, Hon. Mr. KINSLEY, the Attorney-General and chief executive officer, came off to welcome the party and to invite them to lodgings provided for their reception. Monday, 31st, after consultation as to the programme with Mr. LAFLIN, the Committee, accompanied by Mr. DERBY, met the Executive Council and leading men at the Government House, and held a session of several hours to discuss the question of reciprocal trade and rights in the fisheries. Such meetings were held for three successive days. In the course of them the Committee presented, as a basis for negotiation, the following propositions to be laid before Congress, if acceptable to the Province, viz.:

That the products of the mines, forests, fields and fisheries of the Island, except live stock, salmon, mackerel, herrings, cod and canned shell fish be admitted free into the United States, and that the duties on the excepted articles shall not exceed $7 per head on horses and mules, and $5 per head on cattle, and 50 cents per head on calves, sheep and swine nor exceed 50 cents per 100 pounds on codfish and mackerel, and 25 cents per 100 pounds on salmon, herring and shell fish. That all charges for light money, compulsory pilotage, anchorage and Consular fees be abolished, and that certain manufactures of the Island, such as ale, beer, boats, casks, &c., should be admitted at duties not to exceed 10 per cent., to be fixed by joint commissions. Also, that all the natural productions of the United States except cane sugar, molasses and tobacco, be admitted free, and that all their manufactures also, except spirit and patent medicines, be admitted as duties not to exceed 10 per cent., to be fixed by a joint Commission, and that the same right to fish within the three-mile line be conceded to our vessels that is given to the vessels of the Island.

To this liberal proposition a response is to be made in writing, and it is presumed that if sanctioned by Congress it will receive the sanction of the local Government of the Island, and of the Government of Great Britain.

On Wednesday, at 4 P. M., a great banquet was held in the hall of the Legislative Council, to which the Committee and their suite, and at least an hundred and fifty of the leading men, were invited. The viands and wines were excellent, and a band of music was in attendance. Speeches on behalf of the islanders were made by the Attorney-General, Messrs. BRECKEN, HAYTHORNE, PALMER, MCDONALD and other distinguished islanders, and by Gen. BUTLER, Judge POLAND and Messrs. BECK and DERBY, in behalf of the United States and the State of Massachusetts, which were received with repeated rounds of applause.

Gen. BUTLER, after paying an appropriate tribute to the Queen, and thanking the Executive of the Province for their cordial welcome and kind reception, said that he came there not to embarrass their legislation, or to interfere with local questions, but to collect facts and to aid in adjusting great questions in relation to their trade and the fisheries, which it was more easy to arrange with them than with the Confederation, in consequence of various complications and difficulties as to articles which they did not produce. That the United States wanted their productions, and they required ours; that we held important fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence outside their three-mile line, which we had acquired long before their fertile island was inhabited by English colonists; that we wished to obtain their consent to fish nearer to their coasts and access to their ports for shelter, repairs and supplies; that we held the right to fish inside the three-mile line down to the Convention made in 1818 by RUSH and GALLATIN, when it was ceded; that the people of the United States and of Great Britain and her Provinces had a common origin and a common destiny, and had made together the great discoveries of the age, the steam engine and the steamship, the spinning-frame, the power-loom and the telegraph, and could together subdue, occupy and govern the Western world; that Spain had been first in the field, but now the Spanish name was synonymous with anarchy. That France had surrendered Canada, Nova Scotia and your island to England, and her colonists had been expelled from San Domingo by the negro—that she had sold Louisiana to the United States, and now the Anglo-Saxon race, your race and ours, is in the ascendant.

Chief-Justice POLAND then responded to a toast in a very able address, in the course of which he stated that he was so much impressed with the attractions and salubrity of the Island, that he should return next season with his wife and family, and predicted that it would become a great Summer resort from the Continent. Hon. Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, also responded to a toast and call from the Chair, and made many happy hits.

Hon. Mr. LAFLIN, from the State of New-York, was called on to respond to a regular toast, but was prevented by indisposition from complying. E. H. DERBY, of Boston, was called upon by the chair. He said they had heard from the nation through the distinguished General, the eminent jurist and eloquent successor of HENRY CLAY. He would respond for the State of Massachusetts, sterile in soil, limited in territory, inferior to their Island in its capacity to produce grain and vegetables, but rich in manufactures, producing goods, many of which they require, to the amount annually of a hundred millions sterling; that a single man from his State had this year supplied their Island with a thousand mowing machines; that in his State the farmers were within the average distance of four miles from a railway, but here the farmers were within an average distance of four miles from free navigable waters. Their Isle had been a market garden for Louisburg and he trusted would be one for Boston. That it might increase its products five-fold and Massachusetts wanted them. That in early colonial days before their Island was allotted to non-residents, Massachusetts had raised two regiments on her own bottom, and annexed Cape Bretton and your Isle to the crown of England; she had made a mistake, she should have annexed them to Massachusetts. (Great applause). That the old treaty had ended from raids on the Canadian line, and because Canada had sought to transfer trade from Boston and New-York to Montreal, and to exclude our manufactures. He hoped for a new treaty of reciprocity like that made by COBDEN and CHEVALIER, between France and England, beneficial to both under which France exchanged her silk, flour, sugar, wine, eggs and dairy products for the minerals and manufactures of England, under which the export of eggs alone from France (one of your great staples) exceeds all the exports to England half a century since. That, when CABOT landed on this Isle, on St. John's day, nearly four centuries since, impressed like us with the contour of the island, its undulating surface, its placid harbor, he named it St. John, for that disciple on whose bosom our Saviour rested. That, tradition tells us, St. John repaired to some island, where he lived to the age of a century. This may not be his Patmos, but its salubrity must make it very attractive as a future watering place. In behalf of his State and country, he wished to thank the Province for its resolutions of sympathy with our Union, passed during our late struggle. If they had drawn reproof from England, they were appreciated in Massachusetts.

At 10 P. M. Gen. BUTLER and his associates took leave, and at 11 P. M., Sept. 2, the steamer was under way. Capt. MERRIMAN, who had responded for the army and navy of the United States at the banquet, gave the hospitable island his parting guns.

ASSAULTS UPON WOMEN.—Yesterday afternoon an altercation occurred at No. 14 Baxter-street, between MARY ANN SULLIVAN and ANN MCINTYRE, when MARY threw her opponent down a flight of stairs, thereby fracturing both her wrists. The assailant was arrested by the Sixth Ward Police, and the injured woman sent to Bellevue Hospital ....ROSANNA O'NEIL, aged 29, and residing in Seventy-first-street, near Avenue A, was assaulted yesterday by PATRICK FLANERY, when she sustained serious wounds on her head and body, necessitating her removal to Bellevue Hospital.

For sunburns, freckles and blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON'S "Paphian Lotion."—*Advt.*

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP" for THE TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY. 25 cents per cake.—*Advt.*

PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief. Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advt.*

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
SILVERSMITHS,
Providence, R. I.

We beg to announce to the public that our Sterling Silver and fine Electro-Plated Wares may now be had of all the principal dealers throughout the country, and that all our goods are guaranted to be in quality as represented by us.

Trade Mark for Silver. GORHAM MFG CO Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

N. B.—Purchasers will be particular to notice that all our articles are stamped with the above trade marks.
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Ladies from the country, if you wish for the Fall season beautiful Boots and Shoes, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

A New, Stylish and Elegant Hat. TERRY'S, No. 19 Union-square.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

JOHNSTON—KEMPTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 9, by Rev. W. O. Johnstone, of Philadelphia, assisted by Rev. John Hancock, ROBERT JOHNSTON to SARAH A. KEMPTON, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

O'CONNOR—OSCANYAN.—At Clifton, S. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 9, by Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Skinner, CHARLES H. O'CONNOR to EYLLYN, daughter of C. Oscanyan, and grand-daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

BERGEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 10, WILLIAM H. BERGEN, son of the late John G. Bergen, deceased, in his 29th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his mother, corner of 35th-st. and 3d-av., Brooklyn, at 3½ o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 12th inst.

CRAM.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 9, LYDIA, wife of Jacob Cram.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 101 East 17th-st., on Monday, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

DENIKE.—At West Farms, on Tuesday, Sept. 8, ADELINE, wife of Col. Abraham Denike.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Sept. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Tabernacle Baptist Church in 2d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., New-York.

HOWE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 9, CHARLES HARRIS, only son of Dexter and Elizabeth S. Howe, aged 1 year, 2 months and 20 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from No. 16 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M.

LOSEY.—On Thursday, Sept. 10, RACHEL, widow of William Losey, in the 82d year of her age.

Funeral Saturday afternoon, Sept. 12, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 556 Broome-st. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Wednesday, Sept. 9, JOHN F., only son of John T. E. Nichols, aged 39 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 271 Navy-st., near De Kalb-av., this (Friday) afternoon at 4½ o'clock.

POST.—At 11¼ A. M., on Wednesday, Sept. 9, at the residence of her son, in Newburg, CHARLOTTE F., wife of Wm. R. Post, of Southampton, L. I., aged 54 years.

ROBBINS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 9, CARRIE E., daughter of Aaron S. and Serena Robbins, aged 9 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 9 Elm-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday at 2 P. M.

TUCKER.—At Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 10, ABRAHAM TUCKER, in the 75th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son-in-law, James M. Brown, Morristown, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 12¼ o'clock P. M.

VAN NEST.—On Thursday, Sept. 10, IDA, infant daughter of J. Janeway and Ida A. Van Nest, aged 7 months and 6 days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHY DR. SCHENCK CURES SO MANY CONSUMPTIVES.

We presume it will not be questioned by any intelligent person in this or other communities that Dr. SCHENCK is curing more consumptives than any other, or perhaps any half-dozen other physicians in the country. Were details and statistics given in this connection, this rather strong statement would be more than demonstrated. We do not propose to do this, since it would not only require columns, but whole pages of newspapers. Of the great fact itself, however, there can be no doubt, as we have just intimated. In a general way, we base our assertions on the following points:

First—Dr. SCHENCK sees more patients than any other physician in the United States.

Second—He has a larger daily experience, and investigates a greater variety of diseases.

Third—His system of cure is based on nature and common sense.

Fourth—He has none of the delusions and prejudices of the old-school doctors.

Fifth—His medicine takes immediate effect upon the disease.

Sixth—He knows what and where the diseases are before he begins to rout them.

Upon this briefly-drawn platform, and with his remarkably efficient medicines, there are comparatively few who seek Dr. SCHENCK that are not cured, or, at all events, very much improved. It is the commonest occurrence in his practice that patients are restored to health without any apparent special difficulty, and such patients are very often those whom other physicians, after trying their best in vain, had given up as hopeless. It may be that Dr. SCHENCK cannot cure all who go to him, but it is an established fact that the percentage is very large—so large, indeed, as to make a broad line, if not a very wide gulf of distinction, between his system of cure and all others before the public. If a curious and inquiring public were disposed to visit his office, No. 15 North 6th-st., corner of Commerce, any Saturday, they would have ample proof that the consumptives are pretty well decided what physician had best be consulted; and the same public would also be likely to see scores of people made well under his treatment.

Dr. SCHENCK has a wonderful facility, or faculty, or intuition, or whatever else it may be termed, in finding out disease and getting hold of it. One would think he saw at once into the human system, discovered the working of every organ, measured its functions, and comprehended precisely what was necessary to put it into a healthy condition. Patients are not a little astonished at the Doctor's power in this respect, but undoubtedly it is the result of a life-long experience, conducted on thoroughly scientific principles. It is the knowledge how to do a thing that constitutes the difference in men. The trouble with a majority of physicians unquestionably is, that they start wrong, and at every step get further from a true method of curing diseases. Not so with Dr. SCHENCK. Why he cures so many folks is, that he knows exactly their ailments, and he knows also just as exactly how to dislodge and drive out disease. In such complaints as Consumption, Catarrh, those affecting the liver, stomach, &c., he meets the issue squarely; in other words, he takes them directly in hand, instead of the indirect, irregular, experimental, and blind manner commonly pursued. It is the storming of the citadel that wins victory, not the feeble skirmish at distant points. Consumption, for instance, is treated by Dr. SCHENCK as a curable disease, and in eight cases in ten, even of the desperate character which so largely come to him, he finds no difficulty in curing. He begins by giving strength to the patient, instead of the opposite course, almost invariably pursued. The stomach and liver are put to work to help the lungs, and the poor lungs are not compelled to do duty when barely able to do any.

The reader, if sick, or has friends that are, can judge whether it is worth while to have an interview with Dr. SCHENCK. If health is the blessing which most people discover after it is lost, its restoration, most assuredly, deserves all possible effort. But it is quite evident that no effort, unless in the right direction, will be of use, and may be disastrous, so perilous are most of the medical systems. Who can tell the vast myriads that have been sent to an untimely grave by false and cruel medical practices? Every graveyard is a mournful attestation of this fact. Nature is ever ready to be assisted, and only those succeed who walk the path of science by her shining side. Dr. SCHENCK, pining and almost disconsolate on a bed, doomed by the old-school doctors, thought and studied for himself, and the light therefrom revealed a new order of things. That order not only made him new and strong and of abiding faith, but thousands of others, through his wise advice and marvelous medicines. Could the array of gratefuls he has saved from the grave be formed in column, it would be of the formidable proportions Gen. Grant was wont to wield in the memorable days now passed into magnificent history.

Why does Dr. SCHENCK cure so many consumptive people? is a very significant question, and one that a sorely disease-ridden community desire to have answered. It is already, in part at least, answered. It may also be said that no little of his remarkable success is attributable to the use of his Mandrake Pills—a medicine which is in almost universal demand, and which is most thorough and admirable in its action, alike on the stomach, liver and bowels. It has been the study and labor of the medical and chemical faculty for many years to compound a pill which should posess some of the uses of calomel without its well-known baleful effects. (The honor of this discovery appears to have very naturally fallen upon the shoulders of Dr. SCHENCK.) That it will prove an immense boon to the human race is quite sure, since it is doing this every day. By the timely use of these pills—which positively contain nothing that can injure the system—many a fit of sickness and many a doctor's bill might be saved. Once used, as thousands will testify, no other pill will ever be touched, and pretty certainly never taken. They clease, sweeten, vivify the organs just named, and thus prepare the certain way for health and strength. Further, it may be said that he cures because he is equal to the emergency. He has a plan which embraces the foundation and philosophy of disease, which is all important. Disease once stricken at the root, with intelligence, courage and persistency, is almost sure to be destroyed. Played and tampered with, it is sure to increase and strengthen. Dr. SCHENCK pursues the former course; other physicians, for the most part, the latter course. The result can be easily calculated; and, what is better, is daily demonstrated by Dr. SCHENCK.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK is professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth-st., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every SATURDAY, where all letters for advice must be addressed. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5.

Dr. SCHENCK will also be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, and No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. A full supply of Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines for sale at all times at his rooms. Also, by all druggists generally.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S Seaweed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills.—These three medicines will cure Consumption. The Pills cleanse the stomach, liver and bowels. The Seaweed Tonic helps to dissoive the food, throws out the gastric juice, and helps the food to digest before it sours in the stomach, and causes a good appetite.

The Pulmonic Syrup makes good rich blood. All three of these medicines are required at the same time. This is the only way to cure Consumption. A patient must begin to grow in flesh before matter will ripen in the lungs and heal them up.

Dr. Schenck will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, and at No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16; also every SATURDAY, at his Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th-st., corner of Commerce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., from 9 to 3.

CRICKET.
ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN
vs.
TWENTY-TWO OF NEW-YORK.

This great match will come off on the grounds of the St. George's Club, West Hoboken, Sept. 16, 17 and 18. Admission tickets, 50c.; match tickets, $1.

Take Hoboken Ferry and horse-cars, or Morris and Essex Railroad to far end of the Tunnel; also Jersey City horse-cars to Five Corners.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

POLITICAL.

KEEP THE BALL ROLLING!!!
EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB.

A grand mass meeting will be held under the auspices of this Club at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 11, at 8 o'clock.

Addresses by Hon. Charles S. Spencer, Henry S. Smith, Esq., Dr. Frederick Scheutz, Alfred Erbe, Esq. Singing by the Rocky Mountain Glee Club.

BENJ. F. SHAFFER, President.

SAMUEL COOL, EDWIN H. LAWRENCE, } Secretaries.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.

Grand rally and banner raising at Bleecker Buildings, No. 262 Bleecker-st., on FRIDAY, 11th, at 8 P. M. Speaking by Horace Greeley, Silas B. Dutcher, Rev. L. H. King, Dr. J. D. Moore and others.

POLITICAL NOTICE.—WE, THE UNDERsigned, have on hand the largest stock of Bunting Flags to be found in the country, all of our own manufacture. ANNIN & Co., No. 99 and 101 Fulton-st, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.

Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY'S

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST COUPONS.

The earnings of the completed road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage of $4,000,000. Over $8,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $2,000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ore, with the prospect of controlling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, insures an enormous revenue. The Directors own 8-10ths of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to economise its expenses.

THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these 7 per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

James S. Thomas, Mayor of St. Louis; John J. Roe, President St. Louis Chamber of Commerce; E. W. Fox, President St. Louis Board of Trade; Barton Bates, President North Missouri Railroad; J. H. Britton, President National Bank of the State of Missouri; Wm. L. Ewing, President of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis; Geo. H. Rea, President Second Nat. Bank of St. Louis; Jas. B. Eads, Chief Eng. of St. Louis and Ill. Bridge Co.; Geo. W. Taylor, President Pacific Railroad, (of Mo.;) John R. Lionberger, President T. N. Bank, St. Louis.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES:

H. K. Corning,	John Auchincloss,	Grant & Son,
A. W. Spies,	A. Trask,	E. C. Cowdin,
F. Marquand,	J. H. Swift,	Isaac N. Phelps,
W. V. Brady,	S. Gandy,	W. T. Blodgett,
A. R. Eno,	Geo. D. Phelps,	John Knower.

Pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.

Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

No. 17 NASSAU-ST.

Bills of exchange bought and sold. Drafts for £2 and upwards issued on Scotland and Ireland payable on demand. Drafts granted on and bills collected in the Dominion of Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco.

WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA, ARCHD. McKINLAY. } Agents.

NO. 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION OR by-law of the Directors of the Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroad Company is published, as required by law:

"The annual Stockholders meetings for the election of Directors shall be hereafter held on the first Monday of October in each year."

And notice is hereby given that, pursuant to such resolution and by-law, an election for thirteen Directors of the said Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroad Company will be held at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on the first MONDAY (5th day) of October next. The polls will open at noon and remain open for one hour.

JAMES P. LOWREY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE SELMA AND MERIDIAN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.

THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION AND of agreement of the mortgage bondholders, creditors and stockholders of the Selma and Meridian Railroad Company, is now open for subscribers at the banking house of

MESSRS. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

No. 27 Pine-st., and will be closed on the 18th of October next, after which date parties not subscribers as bondholders, creditors and stockholders will be excluded from its benefits. D. B. SAFFORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1868.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE Illinois Central Railroad Company will, on the 1st day of October next, pay its seven per cent. Construction Bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from three thousand and one to four thousand (3,001 to 4,000) inclusive, with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon their surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and it doth hereby name the 1st day of October, 1868, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon said $1,000 bonds, numbered 3,001 to 4,000, will cease.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 4, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 30th inst. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.

By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 241 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees, &c., will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 15th of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 16th of September, 1868. By order,

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above-described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $25,000.

S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S GREEN BAY EXTENSION BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $3,000.

S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

BONDS STOLEN.—$15,000—$1,000 EACH OF new Tennessee Six Per Cent. Bonds, numbered as follows: 1,078, 1,757, 2,271, 2,263, 2,269, 6,699, 8,283, 6,283, 7,840, 1,077, 3,699, 3,691, 5,093, 6,094, 6,423; were stolen from me on the 26th inst., in the City of New-York. I hereby forbid and caution all persons from buying or negotiating the above-mentioned bonds. P. DICKIE.

AUG. 31, 1868.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

WILL REMOVE IN A FEW DAYS TO NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 10, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	113¾	....	5-20 Coupon, '67..	108⅝	108¾
Coupon, 1881.....	114	114⅛	5-20 Coupon, '68.	108¾	109
5-20 Reg., '62.....	108¾	....	10-40 Registered.	104¾	....
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113⅝	...	10-40 Coupon....	105	105⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109⅜	109⅞	Gold..............	144⅜	144½
5-20 Coupon, '65.	111	111⅛	U. S. Cur. Pac...	100⅜	100¾
Jan. & July....	108⅝				

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, WM. COOPER, Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, &c.

T. L. TAYLOR & COOPER,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Railroad Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities, Bought and Sold on Commission.

NO. 5 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st.; organized under special charter from the State of New-York.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000.

50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia;
PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China;
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New-York;
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. Cen. R. R., Boston.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Amer. Ex. Co., New-York;
Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.;
O. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New-York;
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York;
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New-York.

OFFICERS;

A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS, (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth,) Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once between the following ports, viz.:

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macao	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wau-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghae	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which, we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN MILLIONS; and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing Dec. 1, 1868, on application to Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.
THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
Messrs. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
Messrs. J. L. BROWNELL & CO., New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
Messrs. C. D. HEAD and T. H. PERKINS, Boston.
Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., Boston.
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
THE SYRACUSE CITY BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
Messrs. CHAS. F. CHASE & CO., Baltimore, Md.
Messrs. DONAHOE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
W. R. BIGBY, Esq., Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
W. H. MORSE, American Express Company, Schenectady, N. Y.
And at the office of the Company, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

A pamphlet, containing the terms of settlement come to with the bond and debenture holders of this Company, may be obtained at, or will be sent by post from the general offices of the Company, where any further information as to its affairs may be procured. No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, Secretary.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.

DRAFTS ON DREXEL, HARJES & CO., PARIS, COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS, &C.

ADVANCES MADE ON APPROVED COLLATERALS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,

NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE, BUY AND SELL Governments, Gold, and Miscellaneous Securities, strictly on Commission. Orders executed promptly and satisfactorily.

A. W. GREENLEAF.
JOHN B. NORRIS.
BENSON VAN VLIET.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., on the 19th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of October.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Sept. 9, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of September inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to the 23d of September, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage at 7 per cent. for three or five years, on New-York and Brooklyn property, in sums over $3,000. CALLENDER, LAURENCE & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT. OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 40 South Washington-square, (GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal,) opens its twenty-sixth academic year Sept. 14, 1868. Progress of pupils (of all ages preparing for business or colleges) rapid, and terms reasonable. Catalogues at the Institute and leading book stores.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,

NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES;

NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 33D-ST., NEW-YORK.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway; Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

THE YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEW-YORK CITY,

Fits for Harvard, Dartmouth, Brown, Amherst, Wesleyan, Columbia or Princeton, but especially for YALE. Opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, at the Yale School Rooms, new Gilsey Building, No. 1,183 Broadway, corner of 28th-st. Principal, HENRY M. COLTON, M. A., with credentials from Yale College, and ample City references.

For circular, information or interview, address at "Coleman House." Interviews, 8 to 9 A. M.; 7 to 8 P. M.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.

Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MRS. GRUGAN,

Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st.

will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.

MISS C. E. FERRIS

will open a school for young ladies at No. 302 West 34th-st., on Sept. 15. Applications may be made at No. 108 East 12th-st. Circulars at Bedford's drug-store, No. 769 6th-av., and at A. D. F. Randolph's, 9th-st. and Broadway.

PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL,

REV. L. BIRD AND JAMES BIRD, A. M., PRINCIPALS,

Suburbs of Hartford, Conn., furnishes a pleasant home and superior educational privileges for fifteen boys. Location is healthy and playgrounds ample—10 acres. For circulars inquire of Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., office New-York *Observer*, or of Principals.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MISS OLSSEN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 278 4TH-AV., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.

The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to

JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, 37 West 33d-st.—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; modern languages, classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—This institution is located on Rutherfurd-place, opposite Stuyvesant Park, and is capable of accommodating more than two hundred pupils. The eighth annual session will commence on the 7th inst. For circulars or information apply at the school.

HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

MISS REYNS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 238 East 13th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. English, French and German in the regular course. Special attention to music and needlework. Miss Reyns will be at home from the 7th inst., except on Saturdays.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 101 (old No. 69) West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector (successor to GEO. P. QUACKENBOS, LL. D.) The forty-ninth annual session commences on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1868. Boys fitted for college or for business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter & Bros., No. 530 Broadway, and at the School.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON, FOR FOUR years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, lately under the charge of Mr. R. P. Jenks. Numbers limited. For circulars apply at the school or at Randolph's, Sheldon's, Lockwood's or Hastie's bookstores.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c, FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms, day or evening.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

MME. VALENCIA'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 124th-st., second brown-stone house east of 3d-av., will reopen Sept. 16. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Chas. L. Jones', No. 843 Broadway, or by letter addressed as above.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The eighteenth year of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.

CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

MISS WALSH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for young ladies, No. 32 East 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Four young ladies received as members of the family circle, in which French and Italian are spoken.

HAUTE RIVER, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A French and English Family School will reopen Sept. 28, 1868. Superior advantages for older pupils to pursue a special course; also, for drawing and painting.

CAROLINE W. HORTON, Principal.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.,) New-Canaan, Conn., reopens Sept. 1. Direct communication with New-York by rail—distance forty-two miles.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL — NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

ST. MARY'S CONVENT, HOCHELAGA, Montreal. Term begins Sept. 7. French the language of the institution. Musical Professors among the best in America. Parlor boarders received. For circulars apply to WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS RICHEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Bay Ridge, L. I., will reopen on FRIDAY, Sept. 18.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.

Principals—Rev. G. W. BACON, M. D. LL. B., RICHARD S. BACON, M. D. LL. B. Assisted by a full corps of competent teachers. Instruction in all branches and no extra charges. Circulars at the school.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.,

Will reopen Sept. 7.

The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

This institution will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 16.

Applications for admission, made either in person or by letter, will be received at the College after Sept. 1.

The examination of candidates for entrance to either the regular or the partial course, will take place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 14, 15 and 16, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Latin, Greek, French and German form a constant and prominent part of the regular course, and are included in the general rates of tuition.

Full particulars of the English, Mathematical and Scientific department, and those of Music and Art, may be found in the College catalogue.

The academic and preparatory schools will open at the same time as the College.

Students who desire board can be received into the family of Mrs. Jackson, a leading teacher, in the immediate vicinity of the College. Early application is desirable, as the number of boarders is limited.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 14—Thirteenth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired. Attendance 130.

This year's patrons of from 3 to 12 years' standing:

H. M. Alexander,	Geo. E. Hawes,	Dan. L. Schanck,
A. M. Allerton,	Josh. J. Henry,	Robert Schell,
John Auchincloss,	Clement Jewett,	Henry Shaw,
John S. Boyd,	Calvin E. Knox,	John Sherwood,
Josiah H. Burton,	Charles Lamson,	Cyrus A. Smith,
Nath W. Chater,	L. Lockwood,	Gilbert M. Speir,
Jos. M. Cooper,	Theo. McNamee,	Ferdinand Stagg,
Kenny Couillard,	Dr. T. M. Markoe,	Geo. P. Trigg,
Henry Day,	Henry Meyer,	A. S. Underhill,
Wm. A. Hadden,	Wm. Morrison,	H. C. Van Vorst,
Oliver Harriman,	James L. Phipps,	Ralph Wells.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL,

A DEPARTMENT OF PACKARD'S NEW-YORK BUSINESS COLLEGE, WILL BEGIN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 14, AT HIS SPLENDID ROOMS, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

The course of study is thorough and exhaustive; the training is logical and practical. There are different departments, corresponding to the ages and advancement of the pupils.

The object-method of instruction will be pursued in the elementary year. We fit young men for the second year of college.

Send for a circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,

No. 13 East 49th-st.,

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.

Location unequaled for healthfulness and beauty. Ten able and experienced resident Professors. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. For circulars address E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

IDLEWILD,

(HOME OF THE LATE N. P. WILLIS) will be reopened as a FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Sept. 23. MISS M. LAMMOND, Principal, Moodna. Post Office, N. Y.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 907 Broadway, for the careful training of a few lads in the elements of English, French and classical study, reopens in September.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees [B. S.] and [C. E.] are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. Fall term begins Sept. 1. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Instruction in Mining-Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, &c., with laboratory practice; reopens Oct. 5; examinations for admission to regular courses, Oct. 1. For further information and for catalogue apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2¾ hours' ride from New-York, and 1¼ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of J. Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish, classical and mathematical school for boys, corner of 6th-av., and 39th-st. The next session commences MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars sent on request, or may be obtained at the Principal's residence, No. 115 West 38th-st. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen the Fall term Sept. 23. For circulars, &c., address the principals at Hanover, N. H., till Sept. 12.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, WRITING and speaking fluently French, English and German, would like to give lessons in private families or other employment. Address Hotel Fijux, No. 10 Waverley-place, New-York.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys from 10 to 16 years of age, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.: $225 a year; healthy and homelike. For circulars address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

PROF. D. CHERBULIEZ WILL RE-OPEN his Classical and French Boys' School, for day scholars only, at No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, on Sept. 21. Circulars at Christern's bookstore.

MRS. H. SIMONS, NOS. 265 AND 267 West 39th-st.—English, French, German and Hebrew Institute for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S FRENCH and English Family School will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14. No. 40 West 30th-st., southeast corner of Broadway.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies, Sept. 24, at No. 106 East 38th-st. Miss PERINE will be at home from Sept. 8.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338, New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARrington, Mass.—A superior family school for boys. Number limited to 20; three vacancies. Fall Term begins Sept. 14. S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, HEMPstead, L. I., 20 miles from New-York by railroad.

Rev. J. J. A. MORGAN, A. M., Principal.
Rev. ROBT. O. SCOTT, A. M., Associate Prin.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE for parents, at J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.'S Bookstore, No. 14 Bond-st. Also complete record of reliable teachers wanting positions.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, east of Washington-sq.—Opens Sept. 7; pupils fitted for college, business, West Point; a primary is attached. Circulars at University, Room 9, or 112 7th-st.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHES will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISS MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT NO. 186 Henry-st., Brooklyn; Fall term begins Sept. 16. Address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for Young Ladies, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MOTHER—HOME—CULTURE—FOR LITtle Children. Reference, Mr. CONANT, 508 Broad'y.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Christ, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,

NOS. 55, 57, 59 AND 61 WEST 33D-ST., Between 5th and 6th avs., Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Modern languages, Classics, Mathematics, pure and mixed, &c., &c. A limited number of young gentlemen admitted in the family of the Principal. For circulars address Prof. A. BERNARD, No. 225 West 23d-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.

Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn, WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.

Instruction also in the modern languages.

Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

LESPINASSE'S

FORT WASHINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road.

French the language of the school. Graduating courses for modern languages, mathematics and commercial studies. Nine resident teachers, viz.: Two English, one Spanish, one German, one mathematical and one classical teacher and three French. Circulars No. 183 Broadway, Milhau's drug-store; No. 701, Schirmer's; No. 913, Leroy's drug-store. Reopens Sept. 15.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J. A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.

For circulars, address

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st., will open Sept. 21. Mrs. WHITE will be at home Sept. 7, until which time address No. 1 Irving-place. References—Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Davis, S. C.; Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, N. Y.; Prof. Henry, Smithsonian Institute, Washington; Prof. Bartlett, West Point Military Academy, and others as per circular.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"

Founded 1855, has unrivaled facilities for aiding all who seek good teachers, and for representing teachers wanting positions. See circulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 23d-st.

A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.

H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MISS HAVENS

Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

HACKENSACK INSTITUTE.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty; will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. For further information address J. MORGAN, Principal, Hackensack, N. J.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

MOST WORTHY PUPILS—MUSIC, DRILL teaching and scholastic duties will commence at the Adelphic Institute, New-Milford, Conn., Sept. 9, 1868. A. S. ROGERS, A. M., Principal. Please call, for circulars and further information, on Wakeman & Sutton, No. 106 6th-av.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $800.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THOROughly prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This institution offers superior advantages. Number limited to 25. A few vacancies to fill. Send for a catalogue.

T. H. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 44 West 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22. French by Mme. Gibert. Circulars at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AT ENGLEwood, N. J.—An English and French School for young ladies. The Fall term will commence on Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to eight. For information address Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NO. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.—Fall Term will commence Sept. 16. Communications may be addressed to either of the Principals, MISS CLARA C. HARRISON or MISS MARY A. RANNEY.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

WANTED—A RESIDENT FRENCH TEACHER; highest references required. Apply to MISS MANNING, No. 113 East 14th-st., between 11 and 3 on Saturday and Monday, Sept. 12 and 14.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—MR. LEGGETT'S Classical French and English School will be reopened Sept. 21. Circulars may be obtained in the store, or of the Principal, No. 224 East 10th-st.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.

S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MISS JAUDON'S DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen at No. 56 7th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

AARON ROND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English school will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1,267 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 24th of September.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 10.

Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS, at Lakeville, Litchfield County, Conn. Send to Rev. GEORGE R. HOWELL, Principal, for circular.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. ARTOIS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 131 West 36th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS FOR BOYS, 604 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 66 W. 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Princ., 66 W. 36th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES HOPKINS'

English and French School for young ladies, NO. 165 WEST 45TH-ST., a few doors east of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. The number of Teachers has been increased, and the Classes will be conducted on the same plan of *Individual* Instruction which has hitherto characterised the school.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—French Classes are now to commence, under the direction of Th. DELOUEST. For ladies: MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 to 4 P. M. For gentlemen, the same days, in the evening. Apply at the desk, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. For private lessons, to the teacher, No. 152 East 23d-st.

MISS RODGERS' SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, No. 353 Lexington-av., southeast corner 40th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1868.

PROF. WM. J. NEVIUS WILL LIMIT his class for private instruction, this year to fifteen boys. Session to commence about the 1st of October. Address him until 21st inst., by letter, at No. 82 5th-av.

P. W. MOELLER'S GERMAN-AMERICAN SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 336 West 29th-st.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

TEACHERS.

D. U. MARTIN, M. D., TEACHER OF light gymnastics. Address at No. 349 4th-av. Classes at the Harvard Rooms from Oct. 5.

TEACHERS WANTED—MALE ASSISTANT in boarding school, near City; must instruct in English branches, and be able to sing with the boys; first-class English teacher, gentleman, for Washington; French lady for New-England, one for Richmond, and one for Baltimore. Many other teachers wanted. All who seek positions should have "Amer. School Institute's" application form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

EPISCOPALIAN CLERGYMAN.—A young lady, a member of the Episcopal Church, who has had four years' experience in teaching, desires to open a school under the patronage of a Minister and his congregation; is qualified to teach the English branches, French and Spanish, and is an excellent harpist, pianist and vocalist; satisfactory references. Address A. M. B., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH TEACHER, GRADuate, recently arrived in this country, a situation as private tutor or teacher in a school; he is apt to teach French, German and all branches necessary for a professional education. Address J. L., Post Office Box No. 163, Princeton, N. J.

TEACHER WANTED—TO TAKE THE charge of a class of 8 or 10 boys from 10 to 12 years old; must be qualified to instruct in English and Latin; reference required. Apply to Mr. H. WHITTEMORE, No. 3 Howard-st.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING Music, English, French and Latin desires an engagement; is a thorough pianist, and speaks French well; best references. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 Post Office.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF ENGLISH branches in the primary department of my school; an American and a gentleman of experience. Apply personally to Prof. CHARLIER, No. 128 (late No. 50) East 24th-st.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION in a school as teacher of small children, or as companion to a lady; a good home more an object than salary. Address C. H., Station G.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 5th day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL F. STORM, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

SEPT. 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PASCHAL R. TURNER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New York.

SEPT. 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY WOOD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

SEPT. 10, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN SMITH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Benjamin Smith, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of August, 1868.

au28-law3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH CARPENTER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Cappenter, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 2d day of September, 1868.

s4-law3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. THORP, bankrupt.—No. 1,631.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles A. Thorp, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83, Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of August, 1868.

au28-law3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE WENNER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George Wenner, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of August, 1868.

au28-law3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY B. MELVILLE, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry B. Melville, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of August, 1868.

au28-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY — IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of BOLTIS M. SEGEE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Boltis M. Segee, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of September, 1868.

s4-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL O. ROCKWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel O. Rockwell, of Jersey City, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York this 7th day of August, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 127 Broadway, New-York City.

s4-law3wF*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD MARTINDALE, bankrupt.—Assignee's Notice of Sale.—In pursuance of the estate and effects of The undersigned assignee hereby gives notice of the the bankrupt above named, that ... DAY, the 18th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, at the salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, of the following described articles and property of the estate of the said bankrupt, viz.: All the rights of action and claim for damages for failure of title against Horace H. Grigg on his warranty of title to 560 acres of wild land in Wisconsin, contained in three deeds dated Aug. 16, 1856, executed by said Grigg and wife to said bankrupt, and all rights of property and title accruing to said bankrupt under the same; also, a promissory note made by Anthony J. Bleecker for $457 50, dated Oct. 9, 1857, secured by deed dated Oct. 7, 1857, executed by James Bleecker and wife to said bankrupt as collateral, and conveying two lots of land, each 50 by 100 feet, known on a certain map entitled Map of the Village of Stratonport, made by John B. Holmes, City Surveyor, filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens June 2, 1851, by the numbers 449 and 601, and conveying two other lots of land, each 25 by 100 feet, known on a certain map entitled Map No. 3 of part of the Village of Maspeth, filed in said Clerk's office March 25, 1854, by the numbers 252 and 253; also, all the right, title and interest at any time vested in said bankrupt, of, in and to the said lots, and all his rights of action and foreclosure, claim and demand, by or under said last-mentioned deed; also, 100 shares, of $100 each, of the capital stock of the Rochester and Cherry Run Oil Company of Rochester, N. Y.

AUG. 27, 1868. H. R. CUMMINGS, Assignee.

WM. KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL DOODY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Michael Doody, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of September, 1868.

s10-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPH F. SEASTEDT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Adolph F. Seastedt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Hon. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1868.

s11-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS S. TOBIAS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Sept. 2, 1868.

s4-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK A. DREYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 28th August, A. D. 1868.

s4-law3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SALOMON B. COHN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Aug. 20, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

s11-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GUSTOFF FRANK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Gustoff Frank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of September, A. D. 1868. ERASTUS F. BROWN, Assignee,

s4-law3wF No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of KATE M. DERRICK, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Kate M. Derrick, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon her own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

s4-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ERWIN G. COMSTOCK, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Erwin G. Comstock, now of the town and County of Muskegon, and State of Michigan, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Kingston, Ulster County, New-York, the 25th day of August, A. D. 1868.

ELIJAH DU BOIS, Assignee, Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

au28-law3wF

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,316.—Before Hull Fanton, Register.—At Watkins, New-York, Aug. 24, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of BURR SHELTON, of Watkins, Schuyler County, New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. JOHN N. BEACH, Assignee.

W. H. GIBBS, Attorney. Watkins, New-York.

au28-law3wF

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILBER LAMENT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Wilber Lament, of the town of Neversink, in the County of Sullivan and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Monticello, N. Y., the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868. JOHN A. THOMPSON,

au28-law3wF* of Monticello, N. Y., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York, In the matter of MARTIN A. J. LYNCH, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Martin A. J. Lynch, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 27th day of August, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,

s4-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE HAVILAND, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1868. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Haviland, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

s11-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY — THE SALE ADVERtised in the *Times* of the 18th July and 10th September, is hereby adjourned until the 11th September, at the same hour and place. Dated 10th September, 1868. WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Off. or Gen. Assignee.

NO. 1,698.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of VAN NEST TALMAGE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Van Nest Talmage, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1868.

s11-law3wF* ROBERT M. MASTERTON.

NO. 1,273.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. LUDOVICI, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frederick W. Ludovici, of the City of New-York, in the County of New York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

s11-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has lost or mislaid one certificate of the capital stock of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company—No. 178, ten shares. All persons are forbid negotiating the same, as application has been made to the Board of Directors for a duplicate certificate.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1868. A. P. CUMINGS.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 607 FOR 100 SHARES Quicksilver Mining Company stock, in name of RIGGS & CO. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost. Signed, MARVIN BROS. & CO.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, (Hawks' Memorial,) East 25th-st., near Madison-av. This Chapel will be reopened for divine worship on SUNDAY, the 13th inst., services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Services will be held in this Chapel on every Sunday at the hours designated above, until otherwise announced.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS AT RETAIL AND wholesale. Great bargains this day in Fall Bonnets and Ladies' Hats; also Children's. L. BINNS Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre Avoid mistake.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21

Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY, Sept. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, Sept. 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK(via Halifax)TUESDAY, Sept. 22
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY, Sept. 26

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.

COLORADO..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14

From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
COLUMBIA......Sept. 12 | HIBERNIA......Oct. 3
CALEDONIA......Sept. 19 | EUROPA......Oct. 10
BRITANNIA......Sept. 26 | IOWA......Oct. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
TARIFA..........Sept. 17 | MALTA..........Oct. 1
PALMYRA..........Sept. 24 | SIBERIA..........Oct. 8

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE, Will leave SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 16—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. KING, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer leaving Oct. 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Nov. 2, 1868, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when those dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon
SEPT. 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.
SEPT 19—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN, sailing on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Sept. 20.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Sept. 17.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 24.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Oct. 1.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. FREIGHT AT LOW RATES.
The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, and MARIMION on SATURDAY Sept. 19, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.
Freight received at all times under covered Pier.
Through rates given, and bills lading signed to all points in Florida; way stations on the A. & G. R. R.; Columbus, Eufaula, Fort Gaines, Apalachicola, and all landings on the Flint, Chattahoochie and Apalachicola Rivers; also by M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta. Goods consigned to C. R. R. of Ga. will be forwarded with same dispatch from Savannah as by combination lines.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Thursday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER....SATURDAY, Sept. 12
CORTES..........NELSON....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The elegant sidewheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. J. DEAKEN, will sail for above ports, from Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
EVERY SATURDAY.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch steamers as follows:
FLAG..........BAXTER......SATURDAY, Sept. 12
MERCEDITA......SMITH......SATURDAY, Sept. 19
From Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M.
Cargo delivered without lighterage in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1¼ per cent.
Through rates and bills lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Sept. 1, 1868, trains will run as follows: Leave New-York, Grand-st. and Roosevelt-st. ferries, (for South 7th-st., Williamsburg,) at 9:05 A. M.; 3:40 and 4:50 P. M. for Islip and intermediate stations, and at 6:15 P. M. for Jamaica. Returning, leave Islip at 6:15 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., stopping at intermediate stations; and from Jamaica, 7 A. M., arriving in New-York at 7:50, 8:55, 9:55 A. M. and 6:25 P. M. Passengers for Rockaway and Fire Island will leave by the 9:05 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. trains. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked to and from Fire Island. R. WHITE, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A.M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P.M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE,
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other Line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:35, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturday's excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 11th, 10:30 A. M.	Friday, 11th, 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 12th, 3 P. M.	Sunday, 13th, 3:30 P. M.
Sunday, 13th, 7 A. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

REDUCTION IN FARE.—TO OR FROM Yonkers, 10 cents; Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, 20 cents; Grassy Point, 25 cents. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot of Chambers-st. every afternoon at 4 o'clock, making the above landings, (Sundays excepted.) Will leave Grassy Point every morning at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6:45, Tarrytown, 7:15; Irvington, 7:30, and Yonkers at 8 o'clock.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steamboat MAGENTA will make her regular SUNDAY MORNING trip to Newburg on SUNDAY next, Sept. 13, leaving Barclay-st. at 7:15 A.M.; Christopher-st., 7:30; 34th-st., 7:45; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburg 1:15 P. M. Fare to Newburg, 50 cents.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG—Fare 50 cents. The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 7:45, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning leaves Newburg at 1:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR WHITE Stone, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Glen Wood and Roslyn. The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip at 9:15 A. M. for the above places, landing at 10th and 37th sts. each way. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 4:15 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY BOATS.—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 15, the C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st., at 8 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M. Fare $2.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M. Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The first-class four-story brown-stone house, 25x60 feet, lot 100 feet deep, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av.; in excellent order, contains all modern improvements; the furniture will be sold to a party renting, or otherwise if desired. Inquire on the premises from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE AT SUMMIT, N. J.—A furnished house, containing thirteen rooms, bath-room, &c.; ice-house and stable all in good repair; large garden stocked with the usual small fruits; lawn and grounds include five or six acres; very healthy location; possession Nov. 1. Apply to F. R. VAN NEST, No. 79 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A GENTLEman's residence, with twelve acres land.—The house has fourteen rooms, bath-room, laundry and all modern conveniences; large garden, fruit orchard, stable, hennery, &c.; two acres of lawn, with large trees; $1,500 a year rent. R. C. EDWARDS, No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 53 BARROW-ST.; contains 14 apartments, recently papered and painted; everything in apple-pie order. Applicants who can produce unexceptionable reference may apply at No. 180 Bleecker-st., to the owner, J. McCLELLAND.

TO LET—ON DE KALB-AV., BROOKLYN, A handsome dwelling-house, containing 13 rooms, water, gas, bath, &c., lawn and garden; location strictly first-class; rent $1,000. Apply to THOS. WINTER, with Jas. G. Schofield, No. 16 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A TWO-STORY AND attic house, 25x50; lot 100 feet, and elegant library, No. 71 West 4th-st., fronting Washington-square. Inquire on the premises, or of BEEBEE & CO., No. 43 New-st., near Exchange-place.

TO LET—BROOKLYN—NOS. 102 AND 104 RYerson-st., genteel, three-story, extension dwellings, gas chandeliers, range, hot and cold bath, washtubs, sewer, heater; in good order and neighborhood. Apply on premises.

A HOUSE TO LET.—THREE-STORY AND basement brick house, 13 rooms, water, bath, gas &c.; rent $1,400; No. 211 East 19th-st., near 3d-av. Apply to JACOB A. HATZEL, No. 161 East Houston-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

A BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.
No. 627, near Bleecker-st. Building, marble, 7 stories. Lot 50x200 ft. to Mercer-st. Good for a LARGE WHOLESALE BUSINESS. If wanted, the Lessee can have, on proper security, a loan of
$100,000 OR $200,000.

TO LET—THE STORE IN THE NATIONAL Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., Harlem. It has recently been fitted up as a first-class bakery, ice cream and refreshment saloon, at a cost of $7,000. It offers an excellent opportunity to one with some capital and experience in the above business. Apply to SAMUEL DARLING, at the hall.

BROADWAY.—TO LET—STORES NOS. 634 and 636 Broadway; also rooms and floors on second and third floors. Apply at carriage depot, No. 638 Broadway.

A FINE HALL TO LET—SUITABLE FOR A lecture-room, gymnasium or Sabbath School. Inquire at No. 336 West 29th-st., near 8th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 Pine-st.,
Call attention to their DESCRIPTIVE LISTS, just issued, complete with time-tables, commutations, maps, prices and detailed descriptions of the towns and villages, and the property offered for sale. No notice taken of box numbers or initials.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT NEWARK—NO. 18 Park-st. It has three full stories and extension, two rooms deep; first-class in every respect; all modern improvements and in thorough repair; three minutes from Centre-st. station and forty minutes from Wall-st.; there is a small stable in the rear. Apply to J. B. VAN WAGENEN, No. 422 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., WITHIN three minutes of Junction Station, two houses, 19 and 22 rooms, at great sacrifice; houses expensively finished, with ample grounds and stable, and on the main street; price $11,000 and $13,000. HAMILTON & WALLIS, real estate agents, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE—TEN ROOMS—Gothic style of architecture; healthy location; 34 miles from New-York, on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; at depot; four churches; fine schools; price $4,500. W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN NEWARK, N. J., A large lot, 28x110, in William-st., between Hight and West, 100 feet from the junction of Springfield-av.; fine neighborhood. Inquire at 421½ Broadway, cigar store.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 38TH-ST., BETWEEN MADIson and 5th avs., an elegant four-story, high-stoop house, with furniture, and stable in rear on 39th-st.; lot 24x200 ft. Apply to W. W. WAKEMAN & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET with immediate possession, furnished and unfurnished, on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs., Murray Hill and other choice locations.
E. P. PARKER & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 21ST-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs., a four-story brown-stone house with high stoop, in an excellent neighborhood, in good order and furnished; title perfect; immediate possession if wanted. Address GORING, Box 147 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—NO. 28 WEST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., this elegant brown-stone high-stoop private dwelling house; lot 27x100. Apply to D. R. CUTLIP, No. 67 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—TWO first-class brown-stone houses, three-story, basement and cellar, with all modern improvements, in the vicinity of Dr. Duryea's Church. Thirty minutes from ferry by two lines of cars. Terms easy, and if sold soon, at the low price of $12,500 each. Apply to E. H. BABCOCK, corner Court and Montague sts.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house; all modern conveniences; first-class in every respect. Lot 31x100 feet. P. H. SUMNER, Real Estate Broker, No. 124 Broadway, Brooklyn.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, facing Carrol Park, in elegant order, contains 14 rooms; all modern improvements; furnished or unfurnished; price very moderate; terms easy. Address Box No. 104 Station A, New-York Post Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN, or gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, desiring a good home in a private family, and willing to pay liberally, can hear of such an opportunity by addressing C., Box No. 2,465 New-York Post Office. A handsomely furnished chamber on second floor adjoining bath-room; storage for trunks; location first-class, and near the ferries.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHout children, desire to let three or four handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen of Christian principles and quiet habits; house first class, with every convenience for comfort, &c.; unsurpassed for cleanliness. Inquire at No. 42 West Washington-place.

BOARDING—A LARGE AND ELEGANT PARlor, with fire, gas and board for the Fall and Winter, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, at $25 a week; and a very pleasant room for two at $16, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—FROM ABOUT OCT. 1, TWO rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, for three adults and child of three and one-half years; must be in a convenient and genteel location, and terms moderate. Address, stating terms, including fire, gas, &c., X. O., Box No. 132 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A SUITE of rooms, extra large, handsomely furnished, on West 34th-st. For particulars inquire of AARON DUNHAM, No. 60 North William-st., or W. C. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A FEW GENTLEmen of quiet habits can have furnished rooms with a private family in Jersey City, a few minutes' pleasant walk from the ferry; very convenient for parties on the west side of the City. Apply at 165 Grand-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, to gentlemen or families, handsomely furnished rooms; private table if desired; No. 33 West 27th-st., near Broadway. Unexceptional references required.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, FRONT ROOM AND bedroom, to gentlemen; also a room to suit a lady that goes to business; terms moderate to parties that will suit; the location good. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th s's

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE FINEST second floor parlors, en suite, in Brooklyn, with board; suitable for a family or party of gentlemen; also single and double rooms; terms $8 to $15. Inquire at No. 186 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 73 State-st., within ten minutes' walk of South or Wall-st. Ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

NO. 317 WEST 23D-ST.—TWO OR THREE tastefully furnished and very pleasant rooms, with first-class board; references required. Broadway stages pass the door.

NO. 82 (OLD NO.) WEST 29TH-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—A fine suite of rooms to let, with excellent board, to gentleman and family; also, single rooms. References exchanged.

NICE NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN new house, (modern conveniences,) with board, for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen. No. 313 West 19th-st.

A FURNISHED SECOND-STORY front room to let, with or without board, in a private family, to one or two persons; No. 360 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NO. 145 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY Park.—Elegantly furnished suites of rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen; private table if desired. House and location first-class.

A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS, or an entire second floor, and one room on third floor, may be had without board, at No. 72 West 11th-st. A private family, quiet and cultivated.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD in a private family for a gentleman, wife, child and nurse; would prefer to furnish the rooms. Address M. L., No. 282 Pearl-st., New-York.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms on first floor, and large front rooms on second and third floors, to let, with board, at No. 56 (old number) East 35th-st., near Park-av.

THREE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with first-class board, to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 102 East 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE—FIVE doors from New-York Hotel, choicest rooms to let singly or en suite, with or without board, with or without private table.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, ON reasonable terms, in a private New-England family; best of references given. Apply at No. 28 East 28th-st., a few doors from Madison-av.

BROOKLYN.—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR two gentlemen in a private family, with or without board, near Wall-st. ferry. Address B. C. A., Brooklyn Post Office.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a New-England family; house first-class; references exchanged. No. 217 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av.—Nicely furnished rooms on second floor, with all modern improvements, to gentlemen only, without meals.

NO. 222 WEST 24TH-ST.—TO LET TO gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with board, one very pleasant extra large back room; house is in a good and convenient location.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, fully furnished, to let, with first-class board, to permanent parties desiring a comfortable home for the Winter; references.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS WITH private table; also large front room on third story, and a smaller one on second, with excellent board, at No. 52 West 11th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, IN FLOORS, en suite, or single house, brown stone, and first-class in every particular. Apply at No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

HOBOKEN—SPLENDID ROOMS WITH BOARD for two gentlemen, in a private family. At No. 100 River-terrace.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, HALL BEDROOM; private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 356 Lexington-av., two doors above 40th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS NO. 530 3D-AV., FOR housekeeping, with or without board, single or in suites.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET pleasant furnished rooms, with board; location desirable—No. 331 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board, at No. 107 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.; references.

NO. 61 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE and single; also entire second floor, with board—reference.

A FAMILY AT NO. 260 WEST 11TH-st. will let a front room on second floor, with board, for two at $18 per week.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, board in a French family, above 4th-st.; references. Address M. M., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

FINE SUITES OF ROOMS AND SINGLE rooms on second and third floor, with first-class board, at No. 29 West 28th-st. References exchanged.

NICELY-FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR TO let, at No. 86 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A FEW ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with board, may be had by applying at No. 132 Lexington-av.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST-ST.—SUPERIOR AND exclusive accommodations for a family or party of adults, six or eight in number.

NO. 125 5TH-AV., ROOMS EN SUITE OR single, with board for the season or transiently. Private table if desired.

NO. 313 2D-AV., NEAR STUYVESANT PARK—Pleasant rooms with board for a gentleman and wife and two or three single gentlemen.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO connecting rooms, with or without board. No. 168 West 34th-st.

AT NO. 123 EAST 29TH-ST., TWO handsomely furnished rooms to let, with or without board.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife; location not above 40th-st. Address, stating price, L. B., Box No. 3,956 Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT board. Inquire at No. 304 Madison-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady in a small family; terms moderate. Address C. O., Station G.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 274 West 26th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENtlemen, at No. 20 West 15th-st.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms with board; references exchanged.

HARLEM—NO. 168 127TH-ST.; ROOMS TO-LET with board, in suits or single.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, for one or more years, a first-class high-stoop house, or would lease house and purchase furniture; family small, and fullest references given; no objection to any good side street above 14th-st. and below 40th-st.; no answer will be noticed which does not state size, number of reception and bedrooms, and give terms and address of house. Address A. S., Box No. 6,183 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, ON OR BEFORE Oct. 1, by a small American family, a room and bedroom, with conveniences for housekeeping, on the upper portion of De Kalb-av. or vicinity. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, H, Box No. 4,600 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—TO RENT, IN BROOKLYN, BY A private family, possession by Nov. 1, a three-story and basement dwelling-house having all modern improvements. Address, stating location and terms, S. A. E., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL,
PASSAIC RIVER,
Forty minutes from City Hall, via Erie Road,
NEW AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FOR FALL AND WINTER.
MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY BOATING AND FISHING.
See diagram of rooms at No. 72 Maiden-lane, and at the hotel. ISAAC HERBERT, Proprietor.
Rutherfurd Park, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.—Parties who desire rooms during the warmth of September will be taken at reduced rates, on and after 20th of August. C. A. STETSON, Jr.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FACTORY OF
"BREWSTER & BALDWIN,"
No. 65 East 25th-st.
We beg to apprise the public that the price of the "BREWSTER ROAD-WAGON"
IS REDUCED TO $300, and invite the inspection of all appreciating first-class carriages to call at this factory, and see our work in process of construction.
We are also prepared to show our new designs of PARK and FAMILY CARRIAGES for next Spring. Orders placed now will be put in the works early, and thus secure the advantage of slow painting.
The public are positively assured that no work is sold at this factory that is not made on the premises.
BREWSTER & BALDWIN.

WE BEG TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that the fact set forth in the advertisement of Brewster & Co., in reference to their having no connection with our house, is true; but the further statement or insinuation that we are dealers in low or inferior grades of carriages we emphatically deny. Our customers and the public generally know very well that we have a large manufactory in 25th-st., in this City, where we are, and have been for many years, building work exclusively first class, and in all essentials required in fine carriages is not excelled in this or any country. Mr. James B. Brewster, of our firm, has conducted the business in this City for thirty years, and is striving no less to-day than formerly to deserve the confidence of the public as a first-class builder. He devotes his attention exclusively to the manufactory. Messrs. Brewster & Co. are comparatively a new concern, and no doubt build good work. We have nothing to say against them; but against the imputations put upon us in their advertisement we feel called upon to defend ourselves. Our stock is large, and embraces heavy and light open and close carriages of first quality, which we offer at very reasonable prices, and guarantee in every respect to give satisfaction.
BREWSTER & BALDWIN.
Cor. Broadway and 10th-st.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF BROOME-ST.,
Warerooms 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.,
Offer a variety of elegant carriages, exclusively of their own build; also an assortment of the well-known "Brewster Wagons," of which they are the sole manufacturers. Strangers in town are respectfully informed that we have no connection with any establishment on Broadway, dealing in cheap carriages, under the name of Brewster.

MINER, STEVENS & CO.,
Wareroom No. 656 Broadway, manufactory Nos. 115 to 121 East 13th-st., have on hand and are making to order every description of the latest designs of fashionable Carriages and light Wagons, and for excellence of workmanship, design, beauty of finish and durability are warranted equal, if not superior, to any made in this market.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BAY HORSE, 7 YEARS old, 16¾ hands high; 13¼ hundred weight; coal cart, and spring cart, separate or together; also a roan mare, fit for grocer or family use; must be sold, as the owner is going to the country. Call at No. 132 Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, TWO horses, sound and kind in all harness; suitable for butcher, baker, milkman or express, or any work. Can be seen for two days at No. 406 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

A STOCK OF 100 SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES, harness, in order, at bargains; 600 new carriages harness, 25 per cent. less than Broadway stores. HAM'S, Broadway, 4th-st.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, CART AND HARNESS, all in perfect order. Apply at No. 284 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BAY MARE, 13¾ hands high. Apply at No. 67 Ridge-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, NO. 301 MOTT-STREET, NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN Board of Health, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-street, New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1868, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the following be established as an additional ordinance of this Board, pursuant to chapter 700 of the laws of 1867, and that the same be published in the manner required by law.

Resolved, That no cattle, swine, pigs or calves shall be driven through the streets or avenues of the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, or any of them, except between the hours of 8 in the evening and two hours after sunrise of the next morning; nor shall any sheep be there driven except between the hours of 8 o'clock in the evening, and 12 o'clock noon of the next day, nor shall more than twenty cattle, or more than one hundred hogs, or more than one hundred and fifty sheep be driven together; and they shall in the City of New-York, be so driven only through the following streets, that is to say, State, West, Clarkson, Carmine, Amity, Great Jones, Third, and Corlears streets, in their entire lengths; Battery-place, from West-street to State-street; Whitehall-street, from State-street to South Ferry; First and Eleventh avenues, in their entire lengths, south of Fortieth-street; Sixth-avenue, from Carmine-street to Amity-street; Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-third-street to Fortieth-street; Thirteenth-avenue, from Eleventh-avenue to Little Twelfth-street; Little Twelfth-street, from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue; Thirty-third-street, from Tenth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue; Goerck-street, from Third-street to Stanton-street; Stanton-street, from Goerck-street to Mangin-street; Mangin-street, from Stanton-street to Grand-street; and South-street, from Burling-slip to Corlears-street; Forty-second-street, in its entire length; Forty-fifth-street, from First to Second avenues; Sixtieth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenues; the Transverse road, through Central Park at Seventy-ninth-street; Ninety-second-street, from Third-avenue to Astoria Ferry; Ninety-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues; One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Second to Eighth avenues; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Manhattan-street; Manhattan-street, its entire length; First, Second and Eleventh avenues, in their entire lengths, north of Fortieth-street; Third-avenue, between Ninety-second-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street; Fifth-avenue, between Seventy-ninth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street; Eighth-avenue, from Sixtieth-street to McComb's Dam Road; McComb's Dam Road, in its entire length; and Tenth-avenue, from Fortieth-street to Sixtieth-street; nor shall any such cattle, sheep, swine, pigs or calves be allowed to pass upon or across any sidewalk, or to remain in the streets or avenues, except when being driven in accordance with this ordinance. But droves of cattle arriving in the City of New-York by cars or boats, may be driven from the place of unloading, being north of Thirty-ninth-street, to any existing cattle-yard, through the streets and avenues designated, without limit as to number, provided they are accompanied by not less than one attendant to every twenty head.

Resolved, That Ordinance No. 161, being the 161st section of the Code of Health Ordinances, be amended by adding next after the word "string" therein the following words, viz.:

"Nor shall any person at any time take or call into, or allow to be in any public street, place or ground, or into any place where persons may lawfully resort, anywhere in said District any cross or otherwise dangerous dog, unless such dog be so adequately muzzled or controlled as to endanger no one."

Resolved, That Section ninety-nine of the Code of Sanitary Ordinances, be and is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 99.—That every owner, lessee, tenant and occupant of any stall, stable or apartment in which any horse, cattle or swine or any other animal shall be kept, or of any place in which manure or any liquid discharge of such animals shall collect or accumulate within the built-up portion of any city or village, shall cause said liquid and manure to be so frequently removed to some proper place as to prevent any offensive accumulation, and shall, at all times, keep or cause to be kept, such stalls, stables and apartments, and the drainage, yard and appurtenances thereof in a cleanly and wholesome condition, so that no offensive smell detrimental to health shall be allowed to escape therefrom; and, when within three hundred feet of any occupied dwelling house, or of any manufactory where more than five persons are employed, the removal from the stable shall not be made, nor shall the manure or refuse from the stable be allowed to remain on any street or place near such stable, any time between 8 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. Every such stall, stable or apartment, where horses or cattle are kept shall have an underground and properly covered manure-vault, of not less than sixty-four cubic feet capacity, but the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent are respectively authorized to issue permits, to be regularly reported to the Board, regulating such removal within said hours.
[L.S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, head-stones; latest designs at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. S. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, PRECINCT NO. 26, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1868.

COACHES BRINGING COMPANY TO the consecration of the Temple Emanuel on FRIDAY, Sept. 11, 1868, will approach from the south, through 5th-av., and leave their company at the 5th-av. entrance. In taking up, coaches will form in the same order established for the delivery of their company, and observe the same rules.
Special invited guests will approach from 5th-av., and leave their company at the 43d-st. entrance, and in taking up, coaches will approach from 4th-av. through 43d-st.
The ceremony will take place at 2½ P. M.
JAMES GRIER, Captain,
And Inspector of Hackney Coaches.

TO PRINTERS.—OUR PATENT COMPOSItion for inking rollers is superior to anything in use, and economical. The rollers do not harden, shrink or crack. Give them a trial and be convinced. Your orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Manufacturers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

PAINT BRUSHES,
KALSOMINE;
Also, Brushes of every description, at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York, Harper's Building.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

EXPRESSES.

NEW EXPRESS ROUTE TO THE EAST.—NEW-ENGLAND EXPRESS CO.—This Company having made arrangements to run from New-York to Boston via Norwich and Worcester Railroad, are prepared to forward money, bills for collection, gold and merchandise, in the care of reliable messengers, to Norwich, New-London, Worcester, Boston and all points in Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont and the British Provinces, being the only direct through route to these points from New-York. Freight at reduced rates.
Offices No. 68 Broadway, Broadway, cor. Broome-st.
G. A. FULLER, Agent.
D. A. BUTTERFIELD, Gen'l Sup't.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Manager
EIGHTH WEEK OF
BATEMAN'S INCOMPARABLE OPERA BOUFFE.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON!
EIGHTH WEEK OF BARBE BLEUE.
ALL THE BRILLIANT ARTISTS,
SUPERB CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
AND MAGNIFICENT MISE EN SCENE,
COMBINING TO PRODUCE
THE MOST POWERFULLY ATTRACTIVE
OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENT
EVER WITNESSED IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8, BARBE BLEUE.
OFFENBACH'S LATEST TRIUMPH.
JARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, AT 1,
AT BROOKLYN ACADEMY,
GRAND MATINEE,
BARBE BLEUE.

WALLACK'S.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
LOTTA
LOTTA
LOTTA
as
LITTLE NELL
LITTLE NELL
LITTLE NELL
and
THE MARCHIONESS.
THE MARCHIONESS.
THE MARCHIONESS.
SATURDAY, Sep. 12,
ONLY LOTTA MATINEE.
LITTLE NELL
and
THE MARCHIONESS.
Doors open at 1; commence at 1½. Secure your seats.
REMEMBER THE LAST WEEK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Open daily from 9 A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under ten years, 25 cents.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL will appear in her new character of LORLE, which has been reconstructed in conformity to general desire, and supported by Mr. James W. Collier and Company.
Every Afternoon at 2 o'clock. (Saturday excepted,) MISS SUSAN GALTON, the young prima donna, will appear in two of Offenbach's comic operettas, introducing the songs of "Home, Sweet Home" and "Let Hear the Gentle Lark."
Last week of the original SIAMESE TWINS; great wonder, the BABY WOMAN; Automaton LEOTARD, a marvel of mechanism, together with the most extensive collection of rare Statuary, Wax Figures, Works of Art, and
CURIOSITIES
from all parts of the world, ever embraced in one exhibition by any individual enterprise.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS FRIDAY, AT 8 O'CLOCK
1. Maron of Victory..........Bilse
2. Overture, "Ruy Blas"..........Mendelssohn
3. Waltz, Kuenstlerleben..........Strauss
4. Grand Fantasie, "Robert"..........Meyerbeer
5. Overture, "Iphigenie en Aulide"..........Gluck
6. Aria..........} Bach
7. Gavotte..........}
8. Finale, II. Act, "Don Giovanni"..........Mozart
9. Marche Hongroise, "Racoczy"..........Berlioz
10. Quartette, "Rigoletto"..........Verdi
11. Waltz, "Autumn Roses"..........Strauss
12. Overture, "Orpheus"..........Offenbach
CONDUCTOR..........THEODORE THOMAS
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Private Boxes, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 12.
GRAND EXTRA GALA NIGHT.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE,
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 11,
MR. HERMANN HENDRICHS,
from the Royal Prussian Court Theatre, in his great character of MICHAEL KEHLHAAS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
LIFE IN THE STREETS for two nights more, and the SNOW BIRD.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL,
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
McEVOY'S GREAT PICTORIAL, MUSICAL AND NATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT.
The NEW HIBERNICON, representing
A TOUR IN IRELAND.
This great work of art, painted by the celebrated PEARSON BROTHERS,
and in connection with which several
DISTINGUISHED VOCALISTS AND INSTRUMENTALISTS WILL APPEAR
CHAS. McEVOY, as "Barney, the Guide,"
FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
EVERY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, 16th inst., first representation of a new American comedy, entitled, "1868."

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.
Instruction also in the modern languages.
Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Vilanova, and at the Conservatory.

NEWARK OPERA HOUSE,
Corner of Market and Harrison sts., Newark, N. J.
This elegant and commodious establishment, replete with all the modern improvements, in perfect running order for dramatic purposes, is now offered for sale on favorable terms. For particulars apply to H. B. KIMBALL, No. 340 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

GEMS OF THE BARBE BLEUE.
Vocal—Boulotte's Song, "V'la Z'encor," 30c.; Blue Beard's Songs, "Ma Première femme est morte," and "Madame, ah! Madame," each 40c. For Piano—Potpourri, C. Wels, 75c.; Kiss Waltz, 50c.; Galop, 30c.; Redowa, 30c.; Lancers, 40c.; Quadrille, 40c.; March, 30c. Published and for sale by DITSON & CO. 711 Broadway, N.Y.

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL AS "LORLE," must be pronounced her most effective impersonation, not even excepting her "Fanchon."—*Albion.* This evening and Saturday Matinee, Wood's Museum.

SIAMESE TWINS—LAST WEEK AT WOOD'S Museum—Baby Woman, the wonder and admiration of all—Automaton Leotard, a marvel of mechanism.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At the old location, corner 26th-st. and 5th-av., commencing Oct. 5.
Classes for children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, or TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., at Mr. Dodworth's residence, No. 681 5th-av., commencing Oct. 3.
Morning class for children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10½.
Afternoon class for children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4.
SATURDAY MORNING class, at 10½.
Evening class for advanced pupils on FRIDAYS, at 8.
Evening class for gentlemen on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
Circulars may be had at either Academy, or by addressing a note to Mr. Dodworth's residence.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 139 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. The rooms are now open for the reception of pupils and formation of class. A class for gentlemen will commence on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 15. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, 1868. Circulars at the Academy.

PROPOSALS.

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, New-York, Sept. 7, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING the following articles for the use of this Department will be received until the 12th inst.:
Three hundred (300) tons..........Cannel Coal.
Seven hundred (700) tons..........Furnace Coal
Two hundred (200) tons..........Egg Coal.
Two hundred (200) tons..........Stove Coal.
Three hundred and fifty (350) tons..........Nut Coal.
Fifty (50) tons..........Cumberland Coal.
Three hundred and fifty (350) cords..........Pine Wood.
The Cannel Coal to be the best English; none smaller than egg size.
The Furnace Coal to be Lehigh (the particular kind of Lehigh proposed to be furnished to be stated in bid;) clean.
The Egg, Stove and Nut Coal to be the best quality of Locust Mountain; clean.
The Cumberland Coal to be of the best quality; run of the mine, for blacksmiths' purposes.
All the Coal to weigh 2,000 pounds to the ton.
The Wood to be the best dry Virginia Pine.
Each and all of these articles to be as above specified, and to be delivered at such times (within one year from date of contract) and at such places (within the city,) and in such quantities as may be directed. All to be subject to inspection and rejection if not fully up to the required standard. Parties contracting will be required to give every facility to the inspectors, and to conform to such rules regarding the delivery and rendering of bills as may be prescribed. Payments will be made monthly. Proposals must be indorsed on envelope with name of parties, and be addressed to the "Committee on Supplies, Metropolitan Fire Department."
The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. By order of the Board of Commissioners.
ALEXANDER SHALER, President.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING STAMPS FOR TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1868.
The time for receiving proposals for furnishing tobacco and cigar stamps, under the advertisement of Aug. 15, 1868, is extended to Sept. 20, 1868.
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITtee on Wharves, Piers and Slips of the Board of Aldermen will meet in the Chamber of the Board, in the City Hall, on FRIDAY next, 11th instant, at 12 o'clock noon. All persons interested in the introduction of the W. H. Smith patent for the preservation of wood in piers under water, and also all parties interested in dockbuilding, owners and lessees of piers, &c., are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place without further notification.
THOMAS CONNOR,
GEO. McGRATH,
MICHAEL NORTON,
Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD BUSINESS.—THE HARLEM BAzaar for sale, consisting of toys, fancy goods, stationery, base-ball goods, fishing tackle, &c., established five years. 3d-av., corner of 124th-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 13 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
27th week of G. L. Fox's great Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY, (RE-CONSTRUCTED,)
Clown by the renowned Pantomimist and Comedian,
MR. GEORGE L. FOX.
NEW TRICKS, | NEW COSTUMES,
NEW SCENERY, | NEW BALLETS,
NEW MARVELS, | NEW ILLUSIONS,
NEW FUN. | NEW FEATURES.
A magnificent success. "Time cannot wither nor custom stale its infinite variety," and merry H. Dumpty is as welcome, brilliant and prosperous a favorite to-day as when, twenty-six weeks ago, his humor first irradiated the town.
THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE. SANGALI.
THE AUSTINS' GREAT ZOUAVE DRILL.
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES, 1½ SATURDAYS.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF
FOUL PLAY.
SATURDAY MATINEE.
In rehearsal, and will shortly be produced Charles Gayler's great local and sensational Drama entitled
OUT OF THE STREETS.
Dramatized from his popular and highly successful novel of the same title.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—ADMISSION 50c
THIS IS THE ONLY THEATRE OPEN IN NEW-YORK WHERE LEGITIMATE PLAYS ARE ACTED.
Second week of the brilliant success of
MRS. F. W. LANDER.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
SATURDAY MATINEE—A grand matinee of a dramatization of the great *Ledger* story, THE HIDDEN HAND.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS OPERA HOUSE,
14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music.
LAST NIGHTS, EIGHTH WEEK,
LAST NIGHTS, EIGHTH WEEK,
of Eugene's successful burlesque opera,
ILL-TRUE-BAD-DOER.
THE GRAND TOWER, CASTLE BY MOONLIGHT,
THE MISERERE CHORUS,
nightly encored, with those great burlesque artists,
UNSWORTH AND EUGENE,
Monroe Dempster, Chas. Henry, W. P. Grier, W. Rockefeller. Eph Horn and Nelse Seymour as the Siamese Twins. Dan Bryant as Capt. Jinks. In preparation—LUCREZIA BORGIA.
14th-st. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 14th-st.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
NO. 585 BROADWAY,
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe, entitled BARBER BROWN,
OR,
THE PACIFIC SLOPER.
And produced in a style of splendor never-yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS—720 B'way
GREAT HIT OF THE NEW BURLESQUE,
LEON'S BARBER-BLU.
LEON'S BARBER-BLU.
LEON'S BARBER-BLU.
LEON'S BARBER-BLU.
THE ONLY LEON AS BOULOTTE.
THE ONLY LEON AS BOULOTTE.
THE ONLY LEON AS BOULOTTE.
THE ONLY LEON AS BOULOTTE.
LEON'S BARBER-BLU.
LEON'S BARBER-BLU.
LEON'S BARBER-BLU.
LEON'S BARBER-BLU.
GRAND CHORUS, COMPANY AND ORCHESTRA.

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL AS LORLE—a genuine success; increasingly crowded audiences—reconstruction of last act approved—death scene a sensation; at Wood's Museum and Theatre every evening and Saturday matinee. Secure your seats.

SIGNOR BLITZ—THE GREAT ORIGINAL,
IN HIS TEMPLE OF WONDERS,
DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS!
MIRTH AND MYSTERY every evening at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons at 3.
Great Demonstrations in Magic.
The Learned Canary Birds,
The Dancing Dinner Plates,
The Automaton Minstrels.
Extraordinary Scenes in Ventriloquism.
Admission, 50 cts.; Children 25 cts.; Reserved seats 75c.

NO MORE FEAR OF BEING BURIED ALIVE!—Public trial and exhibition of the "Patent Rescue Coffin" at Jones' Wood. On SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 3½ P. M., the inventor, Franz Vester, will be buried alive, and resuscitate himself after a space of two hours. If raining, the trial will take place on Saturday, 19th inst.

WM. MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW METHOD
FOR THE
PIANO-FORTE.
BY
WILLIAM MASON AND E. S. HOADLY.
240 PAGES, LARGE QUARTO. PRICE, $4.
Is recognized by the most eminent teachers, generally, as far in advance of all instruction books which have preceded it. A common remark is, "I have heretofore been unwilling to use any instruction book, but shall put this into the hands of every pupil."
Perhaps no similar book ever published was the result of so much painstaking, patient labor, and such extended and eminently successful experience in the actual business of teaching the piano-forte.
It is greatly the best book for BEGINNERS, having many carefully prepared illustrations, with simple, clear and full directions for starting rightly, and avoiding bad habits from the beginning. Its Exercises and Pieces are easily progressive and very attractive.
It includes new expedients, exercises and systems of training for securing attention and progress never before introduced in any book, though to greater or less extent employed by the best teachers.
It secures not only the most thorough, but the most rapid progress. Having been published now nearly a year, there is abundant testimony from the many who have used it that it is an invaluable aid in teaching, very interesting to pupils, and securing the most gratifying results when faithfully used.
For ADVANCED PUPILS, its Training and Accent Exercises, and other features, *found in no other book*, give it great value. It is the first book to present the technicalities of modern piano-forte playing.
Every teacher desiring to avail himself of the best results of modern experience, and to give his pupils the most attractive book; every one who desires to make progress on the piano-forte; every one who desires a very choice collection of music from the best composers, selected with the greatest care by Mr. WILLIAM MASON, and who is willing to pay for such music a mere fraction of its cost in any other form, should have this book.
Two editions are published, one with AMERICAN and the other with EUROPEAN FINGERING. Purchasers should state which is wanted.
PUBLISHED BY
MASON BROTHERS
No. 596 Broadway, New-York.
No. 154 Tremont-st., Boston.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatorio of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

SIGNOR A. BARILI WILL RESUME his lessons on TUESDAY, 15th inst. For circulars apply at his residence, No. 45 St. Mark's-place, or at the following music stores: Dachauer & Villanova's, No. 28 East 14th-st.; Jordens & Martens', No. 758 Broadway; Chas. H. Ditson & Co.'s, No. 711 Broadway, and W. A. Pond & Co.'s, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY PIANOS AND ORGANS.—From $10 to $20 per month will buy Pianos and organs worth from $100 to $800. Pianos and organs to rent, and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 593 Broadway.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, PIANO MANUFACTURERS,
Salesroom, No. 646 Broadway, cor. Bleecker-st., N. Y.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND GRAND, square and upright pianos at bargains for cash. Also, to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

AT MILLETS & SONS', NO. 395 BROADWAY.—Melodeons, sheet music, music books, musical instruments; full assortment, cheap.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. AND Madame Dubois (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine; no pain or inconvenience. Female restorative, $5. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. Office, No. 38 3d-av., below 10th-st., N. Y. No deception, no quackery.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. POWERS' Life Elixir; recommended to all contemplating marriage. Office 116 Chatham-st.

LADIES CERTAIN OF RELIEF DESIRED from Dr. POWERS, No. 116 Chatham-st.: his powerful medicines only sure thing for married and single.

THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately, without mercury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 116 Chatham-st.; only medicine to cure.

LADIES—DR. POWERS, NO. 116 CHATHAM-st., will relieve you, whatever the cause, with or without medicine: his powerful medicines, $5, certain.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 80 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

RELIGIOUS.

Third State Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations—Permanent Organization—Interesting Discussions.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

AUBURN, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1868.

The institution of the Young Men's Christian Association has grown into public knowledge and esteem very encouragingly since its first establishment in this country, and the societies have sprung up very thickly all through the well-settled sections, especially of late. The need of correspondence and affiliation was very early felt, and the first international convention gathered together in 1856, twelve years after the organization of the first society. State conventions and district conventions are of much later growth, but are now very generally popular with Association men. The first convention of the State of New-York was held two years ago. The present gathering in this city does not, for some unexplained reason, seem to be as largely attended as its predecessor at Elmira last year, but the topics presented for discussion are fully as important, and the membership of the Convention composed of as prominent Association men as usual, and the proceedings have thus far been characterized by the same earnest, practical spirit peculiar to these assemblies.

The third annual Convention, for the State of New-York, was called to order by the retiring President, Col. H. M. SMITH, of Elmira, at 4 P. M. yesterday, and prayer was offered by Capt. WILKINSON, United States Army. A brief devotional meeting had previously been held, conducted by Mr. A. D. ROBERTS, of Syracuse. Mr. JOSEPH OWEN, of Oswego, was made temporary Secretary, and the rules of former conventions adopted.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following nominations, which were adopted, and constitute the present list of officers of the Convention:

President—RICHARD C. STEEL, of Auburn.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. P. G. COOK, of Buffalo; G. HOFF, of Syracuse; W. H. BELDEN, of New-York, (Western Branch.)

Secretaries—JOSEPH OWEN, of Oswego; G. F. HAND, of Binghamton; E. W. WETMORE, of Auburn.

The retiring President made a brief address of welcome, after which was presented the report of the Corresponding Member of the Executive Committee of the International Convention of Associations, Mr. JOHN I. PLATT, of Poughkeepsie. He reports that he undertook the duties of this post, *vice* R. R. MCBURNEY, resigned, last April, and has been in communication since then with all the District Secretaries, and, through them, the Associations in this State. New Associations have been formed at Middletown, Moriah, Newburg, Nyack, Peru, Rome, Weedsport and Whitehall. Four Associations have ceased since the Elmira Convention—those of Catskill, Cohoes, Ithaca and West Farms. The Cohoes Association was never effectively established, and two members alone maintained a reading-room for two years. That at West Farms died for want of a village *esprit du corps*, the gentlemen there being chiefly engaged in the City of New-York during the daytime. This is a cause which is often and sorely felt in the suburban villages of the Metropolis. There are now fifty-one Young Men's Christian Associations within the limits of this State. The necessity of increasing this number is dwelt upon at considerable length, and the fundamental value and importance of the Association prayer meeting commended. Lay preaching, particularly, as lately undertaken by the New-York City Association, and as commended by the late International Convention at Detroit, is recommended to the consideration of this Convention. The need of circulating and otherwise sustaining the *Quarterly* of the Association, is very earnestly set forth, and a financial statement, not of general interest, closes the report. Mr. PLATT has been detained by sickness in his family from being present here, and his report was read by the Secretary.

The evening was occupied with a "welcome meeting," presided over by Mr. JOHN H. OSBORNE, President of the Auburn Association, and addressed by Prof. S. M. HOPKINS, of the Theological Seminary; Capt. WILKINSON, of the United States Army, and Col. H. M. SMITH, of Elmira.

This morning, at 8:30 o'clock, a prayer meeting was held for a half hour, and at 9 o'clock business was resumed. The courtesy of corresponding membership was extended to clergymen and students of Auburn Theological Seminary, and to members of the Press. The permanent Committees were appointed as follows:

On Business—T. Hough, Syracuse, Chairman; N. Cam, S. B. Almy, Peter Kerr, Thomas Rogers.

On Associations—Rev. W. B. Martin, Brooklyn, Chairman; J. M. Hines, T. J. Secor, F. B. Slater, J. M. Hawkins.

The first of a formal list of topics was then presented for discussion. It reads as follows: "What is the primary object of Young Men's Christian Associations?" and is a question of importance, because there are annually a large number of young men who come up to these Conventions, young in the peculiar work of Associations, representing new societies. The topic was very fully and impartially discussed. Col. SMITH, of Elmira, expressed the view that there are many efforts put forth by Associations as primary which are really only secondary, and a part of the machinery by which the fundamental aim—the salvation of young men's souls—can be reached. Mr. MCBURNEY, of New-York, laid great stress upon the duty of young men only toward young men only. It is necessary to draw out the work of young men who are Christians, and to do so in channels of effort which legitimately and exclusively belong to young men. Mr. BELDEN remarked that the Association is subordinate to the Church. It had been remarked to him by an outside observer—perhaps with a short-sighted wisdom—that but for the inactivity and idleness of Church members there would be no need of Young Men's Christian Associations; and whether this were true or not, it is certain that our work is partly to call out the efforts of Christian young men to a work more peculiarly theirs to do than any other in the Church. To employ the energies of Christian young men for the salvation of unchristian young men, was his answer to the question.

The second topic: "What work, subordinate to the primary object, can the Associations profitably undertake?"

Mr. A. D. ROBERTS, of Syracuse, opened the discussion by urging the supreme need of mission Sunday schools and cottage prayer meetings.

Mr. JUSTUS PFARRER, of New-York, (German,) thought the Associations might profitably seek to befriend emigrants and young men, particularly foreigners, who are wandering about without work or friends.

Mr. VISSCHER, of Rome, thought the members of our Associations might best labor to second the efforts of their own respective pastors and churches. Thus they will avoid coming in collision with these, or being charged with doing so.

Rev. Vice-President COOK, of Buffalo, would rather ask the pastors to come to us. Further, he advocated out-door services.

Mr. R. R. MCBURNEY, of New-York, would be opposed to having certain matters, such as starting Sunday schools undertaken by Associations, because ultimately denominational questions must arise. Sunday schools will grow to be churches, and then what denomination shall they join? Let us rather labor to help the churches in their mission schools, and then there will be no such trouble. This is the method of the Chicago Association.

The third topic was now taken up—"What means shall be used by the Associations to improve the social, mental and spiritual condition of young men?"

Mr. MCBURNEY, of New-York, deemed this a very important matter. There should be a good, handsome, pleasant reading-room, open, if possible, all day and evening. This is often, in this State, not as elegant as it might be and ought to be. Then there should be occasional receptions, when the walls should be adorned with pictures, and, may be, young ladies invited. But, especially, our Associations should see that young men should be introduced to people in the churches who will invite them to their houses.

Mr. PETER KEHR, New-York, (German) was anxious to see foreign young men, strangers to our language as well as to us personally, provided for, as they are not generally at present. The German Association, which he represented, were endeavoring to do this, and found it practicable and welcome.

Mr. F. STEPHENSON, Birmingham, England, stated the method by tea-parties which some good people in the old country use. A few persons, Christian and non-Christian, are gathered together at some private house and take tea; chat follows, and finally a hymn and a prayer. He believed and knew it had been of use.

Rev. W. B. MARTIN, Brooklyn, urged the importance of having Christian lecturers—to which Mr. McBURNEY had alluded—chosen for the association courses of lectures. Rationalism and so-called scientific infidelity are flooding the Northwest, and we are laboring hard to head it off with our work. We have courses of lectures in many of our Associations; let us see that truth is disseminated therein.

Mr. J. B. ROSS, of Troy, gave a very interesting, circumstantial account of the manner in which the social advantages of the Troy Association's Reading-room—their reception, chequer tables, &c.—had paved the way to a friendship with a young man who, since converted and brilliantly useful, had declared he could not have been reached but by such means.

These debates are interesting, as showing the very practical and direct course pursued in the Convention. They were well attended to-day by the townspeople, particularly members of the Theological Seminary. Further time was occupied with a series of reports from the various Associations in the State represented here, which I will refer to when completed.

THIRD DAY.

AUBURN, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 10.

The third day of the Young Men's State Christian Association found a full attendance, and no flagging of the interest that has previously been manifested. The Convention was opened by a prayer meeting, conducted by J. S. B. ALMY, of Poughkeepsie. Discussions on a variety of subjects followed. The election of a corresponding member resulted in the choice of JOHN J. PLATT, of Poughkeepsie. Mr. W. H. BELDING, of New-York, offered the following resolution in behalf of the Germans of the different associations:

Resolved, That the third annual Convention of the State of New-York respectfully commend to the Fourteenth International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, the importance of considering the interests of the German young men throughout the country, and the question of appointing some one to have this matter more specially in charge.

The resolution was adopted. The Convention will adjourn *sine die* this evening. The next annual Convention is to be held on the second Tuesday of September, 1869.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The German Grant and Colfax Campaign Club.

At a stated meeting of the Executive Committee on Tuesday, Sept. 8, attended by a large number of delegates from all the Wards, the pending negotiations between this Club and the old German Republican Central Committee came to a final conclusion. The main features of this affair are as follows: The German Grant and Colfax Campaign Club was organized immediately after the Chicago Convention, in order to give a representative body to the numerous German Republicans of this City who heartily approved the platform and the nominations made at Chicago, while the German Central Committee was undecided what course to take, and in fact did only declare in favor of the Republican National ticket after the abortion of the Chase intrigue. Having received the enthusiastic and effective approbation and support of all classes of German Republicans, the Grant and Colfax Campaign Club is the only real, active, representative body in this City. The German Republican Central Committee, by its wavering course since the Chicago Convention, has lost the confidence of the German Republican masses. It represents at present scarcely two or three effective Clubs in the whole City, although it endeavors to preserve the appearance of a representative body.

Those men who, like FREDERICK KAPP, SIGISMUND KAUFMANN, E. KIRCHNER, THEODORE GLAUBENSKLEE, and many others, have been the founders of the German Republican Central Committee have, for many years already, left it, and are to-day leading members of the German Grant and Colfax Campaign Club. The German Republican Central Committee made lately a spasmodic effort to regain some strength, but failed in its attempt. This failure and the great success of the Grant and Colfax Campaign Club, forced at last the effete Central Committee to look for new power and influence by means of a stratagem. They offered to unite with the Grant and Colfax Campaign Club, with such declarations as to make the Grant and Colfax Campaign Club believe that a perfect and lasting union might be the result thereof, by merging the remnants of the old Central Committee into the representative body newly created by the will of the people. The German Grant and Colfax Campaign Club, glad at the seemingly sincere resolution of the Central Committee, received their proposition very cordially. In order to make the work of uniting easy, the Club offered to add some officers of the Central Committee to their own Board, and to admit all such delegates of the Central Committee, who were representatives of real, effective ward clubs into the Executive Committee of the Club. But in the course of the negotiations it became evident that the old Central Committee did not intend to give up its separate existence, and its continuance was finally declared by a resolution passed at a meeting of the Central Campaign Committee, which is nothing else but the German Republican Central Committee under another name.

The German Grant and Colfax Campaign Club being thus deprived of all hope of effecting a real, sincere and permanent union with the Central Committee, and not feeling justified as the true representative of the German Republicans of this City, to endanger the effective organization or to put into the hands of other men the ample means supplied by the confidence of true Republicans, was in duty bound to decline a mere momentary alliance which was not wished for by the people, could effect no good in the present, and conduce to no favorable results in the future. The German Grant and Colfax Campaign Club at the same time declared that they would be glad to see the Central Committee entering at last the field, and would never throw any obstacle in their way, believing that an honest and patriotic emulation in working for our great cause might lead to the best results.

Resolutions expressing these views were unanimously passed at the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Grant and Colfax Campaign Club by a very large assembly.

Fourth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Campaign Club.

A ratification meeting of this Club was held last evening, at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, and was well attended.

The President of the Club introduced Hon. HORACE GREELEY as the first speaker. Mr. GREELEY, after referring to his late tour through New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, said that a great change of opinion was evidently taking place among the people of these States, and he should not be at all surprised if New-Jersey went for GRANT and COLFAX. Mr. GREELEY then referred to the public debt, which, he said, although a great burden, had not fallen so heavily on the people as he had expected. Already the taxes had been reduced, and every year they would become lighter, at least they would do so if the Republicans are kept in power. At the same time our national wealth is increasing at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, so that every year, even if the debt is not reduced, its burden will be less felt. He trusted, however, that it would be lessened, and that every cent of it would be, sometime or other, paid off to the last dollar in gold. Mr. GREELEY then spoke of Gen. GRANT. He had been accused, he said, of losing too many men. It was true that he had lost a good many, but he had not lost more in getting to Richmond than other Generals had in not getting there. GRANT was no speech-maker or letter-writer. No one ever heard of GRANT complaining that he had not enough men or cannon, or that he had not the position his services entitled him to. He never asked for office or emoluments. He went on and quietly did his duty, and left others to wrangle and complain, and write letters and make speeches. To those who accused GRANT of want of brains, he would point to his examination before the Special Committee of Congress. Let it be remembered that GRANT's answers were all off-hand, and it would be admitted, he thought, by all unprejudiced persons that no General in the United States army could have come out of such an examination with such a record. In conclusion, the speaker urged all to join their efforts to place GRANT in the Presidential chair.

Mr. GREELEY's speech was listened to with deep attention, and on its conclusion he received several rounds of applause.

A series of resolutions were then read and adopted, pledging the Club to the support of the Republican nominees.

Col. WILLIS followed in a brief speech, in which he touched on the various topics of the national debt, slavery, and the ingratitude and falsity of the Democratic Party and its leaders.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, and Dr. SNODGRASS, also made speeches during the evening.

The Club, which is in a flourishing condition, have lately raised a fine banner in front of their headquarters.

Tenth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

An overflowing meeting was held under the auspices of this Association at their headquarters, No 385 Bowery, last evening. Mr. CHAS. S. RIDDLE was called to the chair, and in a stirring address set forth the work that was doing by the Republican Party, and exhorted his hearers to continued action in behalf of the success of GRANT and COLFAX.

Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLING was next introduced, and made an eloquent speech, in which he showed how widely the Democrats have wandered from the teachings of the fathers of the Republic, and contrasted the measures proposed by the party of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, with those which the Republican Party was struggling to maintain. He congratulated his hearers upon the success in Vermont—upon the manner in which many who had formerly acted with the Democrats were uniting in the support of GRANT and COLFAX. He prophesied that the State of New-York would give a large majority for GRANT and COLFAX, and that they would be elected by an overwhelming majority. He gave some account of the origin of the name of the Kuklux Klan, which was taken from its supposed resemblance to the noise of the cocking a rifle. He declared that there could be no doubt of the election of GRANT, and what was far more important than the election of any man, was the fact that with his election the financial affairs of this country would be settled upon a permanent basis. He combatted VALLANDIGHAM's statements with regard to the payment of the public debt, that one-third of it had been consumed by robbery and fraud. The fact was that the whole of it had been incurred in putting down a rebellion that could not have been put down without incurring it. He denied what had been asserted by some, that our national debt could not be speedily paid, and examined the resources of the country to prove that it could be. As a member of the Congress which authorized the issue of the United States war bonds, he declared that at the time the measure passed, no one thought or spoke of such a thing as their being payable otherwise than in coin. The amount of money deposited in the savings banks of the State was $141,000,000, and of this $50,000,000 or over one-third was invested in United States bonds. He argued at length to show that it was the poor more than the rich men that were interested in the payment of the United States bonds in coin. Finally, Col. CONKLING compared the clemency extended to the conquered rebels by the Republican Party, with the treatment accorded the vanquished in any other land, and said that this was the crowning glory of the dominant party. Col. CONKLING concluded an able argument, to which it is impossible in brief space to do justice, amid loud applause.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY, whose entrance to the room had been greeted with loud cheers, now came forward and said the little he should say on this occasion concerned the progress of the canvass outside of the City. He came from the country and he felt that there were the strongest assurances of the success of GRANT and COLFAX. He related his experiences at Dobb's Ferry, where a large Republican meeting had been held for the first time. At White Plains, too, an active Democratic town, a good and large Republican meeting had been held. Then there was Sing Sing. If all who lived there voted we would not carry it, but those inside the walls [laughter] could not vote, and we should carry Sing Sing for the first time. He had been down in New-Jersey, too, and they might not think it, but he knew that the Republicans would carry New-Jersey this year. The County of Middlesex, in which was the town of New-Brunswick, was going for GRANT unless he was greatly mistaken. In Somerset County, too, GRANT was going to have a majority. Then he had been to Honesdale, in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, where it was sure that GRANT was going to get a majority. Pennsylvania was going to be carried for GRANT at the first election. Believe then, he said, in Pennsylvania, in Ohio, in Maine, and when they have voted believe in New-York, which had given LINCOLN 50,000 majority, and was going for GRANT now. The Republicans were going to give GRANT the largest majority any Presidential candidate had ever received. He closed by eulogizing the steadfastness and sagacity of GRANT, who, he said, was just the man for the crisis.

At the conclusion of his address three cheers were given for Mr. GREELEY.

Mr. RUFUS F. ANDREWS made a stirring address, giving good tidings from Maine, and the meeting adjourned.

Union Republican General Committee.

A meeting of a Special Committee of the Union Republican General Committee was held at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street last evening. The business transacted was of a routine nature, and related chiefly to the approaching elections. While the Committee was in session the magnificent Grant and Colfax banner which was displayed in front of the building, took fire from a gas jet and was completely destroyed. The banner, together with the framework and gas fixtures, cost $200.

Second Assembly District Grant and Colfax Campaign Club.

This Club held a regular meeting at their headquarters, International Hotel, corner of New Chambers and Williams-street last evening. The meeting was large and enthusiastic—the different elements of Republicanism consolidating and merging into one grand organization under the following officers: Denis Shea, President; Geo. Ross, First Vice-President; Timothy Lynch, Second Vice-President; A. J. Aaron, Recording Secretary; Henry Metzegar, Corresponding Secretary; Henry G. Leask, Treasurer.

Eighth Assembly District Boys in Blue

At a meeting held at the Prussian House, No. 298 Broome-street, last evening, First-Lieut. JOHN BEEHAN was elected Captain, *vice* ROSLANDER removed; JOSEPH SCHNIDER was promoted to First-Lieutenantcy; JAMES G. MCMURRY was elected to Second-Lieutenantcy, and WM. WYLAND was elected permanent Secretary.

Eleventh District Union Republican Association.

This Association was organized two years ago, and has five hundred members. It meets the second Thursday in each month, and held a business meeting last night, at which forty new members were enrolled. Mr. WM. R. STEWART is President, and J. R. FRITH Secretary. A committee was appointed to march in the procession to the great Republican meeting to take place at the Cooper Institute, 22d inst.

Auxiliary to this Association is the Eleventh Assembly District Grant and Colfax Campaign Club, which will hold a public meeting next Wednesday, when Mr. RUFUS F. ANDREWS will speak, together with Gen. INGERSOLL of Illinois, and others.

Fifteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

This Association held its regular monthly meeting last night, at Lincoln Hall, corner of Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue. The President is Mr. E. HARRISON REED, the Secretary, Mr. JOHN GOLLER. It is an old organization, created two years and a-half ago, and has six hundred members. It will hold a public meeting next week, and a committee was appointed last evening to set the day and make arrangements.

Nineteenth Ward Grant and Colfax Club.

A business meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Grant and Colfax Club, HARLAN A. DARLING, President, was held last evening, at its headquarters, No. 667 Third-avenue, near Forty-fifth-street. Arrangements were partly perfected for holding a grand ratification meeting, in the ward, about the 15th or 20th instant, immediately after the general rally to take place at the Cooper Institute. The Republicans of this ward are hard at work, and promise that there shall be no fraudulent votes cast in their district in November. After the transaction of some other business of little public interest the Club adjourned.

Brooklyn Central Grant and Colfax Campaign Club.

The regular weekly meeting of the Brooklyn Central Grant and Colfax Club was held at its headquarters, corner of Concord and Fulton streets, last evening, Mr. STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD, President, in the Chair. The first speaker was Mr. JOSEPH J. COUCH. He characterized the Democratic Party as a war-making party, with the genius of leaving the Republicans the fighting to do in order to vindicate the dignity and power of the Government. The present war-cry of the Democracy was the same as it was in the days when they perpetually threatened disunion unless they could have place and power. Now, as then, they would recklessly lead the nation into civil war, and then give it the name of an "Abolition war." The Republican Party had learned wisdom, and that wisdom had dictated the policy of peace—a peace which must be maintained and promoted, whether the Democratic Party lived or died. Gen. THOS. M. HITE, of Missouri, followed in a speech in which he addressed himself to the social, moral and political evils of human slavery, especially the political evil, and illustrated his arguments by statistical statements which told well upon the audience. The Glee Club sang "The Sword of Bunker Hill," and several other patriotic songs. The meeting adjourned with cheers for the candidates, national and State.

Fourth Ward, Brooklyn, Boys in Blue.

A meeting of the Fourth Ward of Brooklyn Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue was held at their headquarters, No. 337 Fulton-street, last evening, when the following officers were elected: WM. M. CAMPBELL, Captain, and CHARLES P. LEWIS, First Sergeant. Messrs. JAMES, DICK and JOHNSON were appointed a committee to confer with other Ward organizations of the Brooklyn Boys in Blue in regard to holding a mass meeting of soldiers and sailors at an early day. The meeting adjourned with three cheers and a tiger for GRANT, COLFAX and GRISWOLD.

Sixth Ward, Brooklyn, Grant and Colfax Club.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Sixth Ward, Brooklyn, Grant and Colfax Club was held at Latimer Hall, Court-street, last evening. Hon. A. W. TENNEY and Mr. H. P. CROZIER made spirited and eloquent speeches, which were applauded to the echo. A band of instrumental music and a Glee Club served to enhance the interest of the occasion, and the meeting broke up with rousing cheers for GRANT and COLFAX and GRISWOLD.

Brooklyn Constitutional Union.

The Brooklyn Constitutional Union Association held a meeting at their wigwam, on Fulton-avenue, near Hoyt-street, last evening. The place was well filled, and Hon. D. P. BARNARD presided. Hon. JAMES F. BABCOCK, United States Collector at New-Haven, Conn., upon being introduced, thanked the meeting for their greeting and for the honor they had shown to his State. He said his reason for leaving the Republican Party was that it had broken its promise made in 1861, to the effect that the war was for the restoration of the Union merely, while it had prolonged it by preventing the several States resuming their constitutional relations with the Government when the war was at an end, or when it should have been at an end. He spoke of the dark days previous to the 4th of July, 1863, and said that sometimes the darkest hours were the precursors of bright sunshine and joy to a whole people. They could all remember the victories of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, and assured them that no person had done more to consummate those triumphs than HORATIO SEYMOUR in his quiet way. He assured the meeting that Connecticut was all right. Mr. THOMAS E. PEARSALL, Assistant District-Attorney, followed in a brief speech, in which he endeavored to show the incapacity of the negroes for the exercise of the lofty privilege of the franchise. The meeting adjourned with cheers for SEYMOUR, BLAIR and HOFFMAN.

Queen's County Seymour and Blair Central Campaign Club.

The organization of a Club under this title was consummated on Wednesday evening last, at Lane's Hotel, Queen's Village, by the election of the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—SCOTT R. SHERWOOD, Esq.; Vice-Presidents—Dr. P. P. KISSAM, T. N. BOGART, DAVID KETCHUM; Secretaries—BENJAMIN LANE, JAMES C. HENDRICKSON, Dr. JOHN S. CREED; Treasurer—WILLIAM H. BOGERT; Executive Committee—Mr. SHERWOOD, Chairman, *ex officio*—J. F. MEYNEN, GILBERT CREED, J. C. HENDRICKSON, BENJAMIN EVERETT, GEORGE CARPENTER; Sergeant-at-Arms—J. B. RAYNOR.

Subsequent to the organization, Mr. SHERWOOD, at being called to the chair, delivered a lengthy address in advocacy of the election of the Democratic nominees, when the meeting adjourned.

ROWING REGATTA.

The Hudson River Regatta—The Elysian Fields—Scenes on the River—Description of the Races—Distribution of the Prizes.

The second annual regatta of the Hudson River Rowing Association took place yesterday afternoon, on the North River, opposite the Elysian Fields. The weather was rather unpropitious, but toward noon there was a slight break in the clouds that gave promise of a fine afternoon. The races were annouced to take place at about 2 o'clock, and shortly before that time steamers and small sailing and rowing craft of every description were lying off the Elysian Fields. At about 2 o'clock the *George Sands*, a large barge chartered by the Atalanta Boat Club and crowded with ladies, was towed up to near the lower part of the Weenawken Dock, where she was anchored, and her tug, the *Deer*, carrying the boating members of the Club, steamed slowly down to the starting-point. The aspect of the river at this moment was one that has never before been witnessed during the annals of American boat-racing. The river was literally crowded with steamers and small craft, among which we noticed the *Seth Lowe, Virginia, Seymour, James Gray, J. Johnson, S. O. Pierce, Rescue*, revenue cutter *Jessamine, Deer, Aaron Wilbur, S. A. Stevens, Gillingham, J. Birkbeck, Fort Lee, S. G. Babcock*, and yachts *Scud* and *Alice*. The scene witnessed yesterday is the best evidence we can get of the support and patronage that New-York intends to give to boat-racing when conducted on gentlemanly and honorable principles. The shores of the Elysian Fields were crowded with pleasure seekers of both sexes, who had thronged together to give due honor to the manly efforts of their brothers who pulled at the oar. The revenue cutter *Jessamine* had a very jolly party on board, comprising the Judges, Gen. HATFIELD, Hon. THOS. E. STEWART, Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN, Hon. WM. RADFORD, Hon. T. BAILEY MYERS; Referee, Major-Gen. ALEX. SHALER, and time-keeper STEPHEN H. KNAPP. This steamer accompanied the boats in the race, which gave the members of the Press on board facilities they would not have otherwise obtained. The minor wants of the passengers on board the cutter were attended to in the kindest manner by Mr. J. HASPAGEN, Jr., of the Columbia Boat Club. Considerable time elapsed after the arrival of the steamer before sufficient order was obtained to effect a good start. During the delay a very handsome medal was presented to Ex-Commodore BRADY, late President, by the members of the Hudson River Association. Mr. DAVID BANKS, Jr., is the President of the Association this year. Shortly after 3 the competitors were called up for the first race, which was for double sculls. There were only three put in an appearance—the Atlantics and the two crews of the Columbias. After a few minutes delay they were sent off at exactly 3:12. O'NEILL's boat took the lead, closely followed by KNIGHT and the Atlantics. Before they had gone very far KNIGHT's boat dropped back and let the Atlantics come up. The race now lay between O'NEILL and the Atlantics, as KNIGHT's boat, after pulling for half a mile, gave up and returned. As they came up to the stake boat the Columbias led about two lengths, which position they held in the turn. As the boats came down on the homestretch they were followed by a terrific crowd of steamers, that looked as if they were bearing down upon the unfortunate shells to sink them. The race home was not very interesting, as the Columbias won very easy, after pulling the course in 25 minutes and 47 seconds. During the latter part of this race the rain came down rather heavy, and the clouds frowned rather ominously above, as if giving warning of some treat in store. The distance of the last race was three miles, one mile and a half up to a stake boat anchored 300 yards below Day's Point, and return. The same course was rowed over in all the races. The second event was for eight-oared barges, and three entries: *Atalanta, Gulick* and *Columbia*. When the boats took their positions the *Columbia* had the inside, with the *Atalanta* next, and the *Gulick* on the outside. At exactly 4:03 the signal was given, and the competitors started off well together. After a few strokes the *Gulick* took the lead, while the *Columbia* gradually dropped behind, the *Atalanta* holding second place. After going a few hundred yards the *Atalanta* began to gradually close up the gap, and as she passed the oil docks they put on a spirt and took the lead amid the deafening cheers of their partisans. As they came up toward the stake-boat the Atalantas were pulling 39 to the minute and leading by three lengths. The Atalantas turned the stake about fifteen seconds in advance of the Gulicks, who were 85 seconds ahead of the Columbias. As they came down toward home the Gulicks pulled a good steady stroke of about 38 to the minute, but could not gain much on their adversaries, who eventually won easy by about 33 seconds; the Gulicks were next, and the Columbias brought up the rear. As soon as the cheering and the imbibing, which apneard to be an understood arrangement at the end of each race, were disposed of, a gun was fired to bring the competitors up for the single scull race. There were only two started in this race, which was rather disappointing, as there were six entered. The two competing boats were from the Vesper and Columbia clubs, and the men pulled in seventeen-foot working boats. The Columbia boat had the inside position. It was nearly 5 o'clock before they started, but when they got the word they went away together. In the first few strokes the Vesper man, FEARON, shipped his oar and lost a clear boat's length, but he soon regained the vantage ground and looked as if he was not half pulling. As they came up to the stake boat FEARON put on a slight spirt, and pulling 31 to the minute, turned the stake boat 50 seconds in advance of YOUNG of the Columbias, who had got more than he could attend to. The race home was very uninteresting, as FEARON won as he liked without exerting himself. The course was pulled by the winning boat in 23 minutes and 10 seconds. The single scull race was no sooner over than preparations were made for the great event of the day, the six-oared out-rigger gig race. This event has been the subject of much excitement and considerable betting, and the Atalantas were made strong favorites. There were four competitors for this event, the Gulicks, Mutuals, Columbias and Atalantas. A deep, hoarse wave was wafted up the shores as the men in the different boats bent down to the oar, and came quietly sweeping up the river. The first boat to show in advance was the Mutual Club of Albany, who excited general admiration by their free and regular stroke. They were closely followed by the Atalantas, in whose wake came the Gulicks, while the Columbias brought up the rear. They came up to the stake-boat in a long string, and the Mutuals turned first, about ten seconds in advance of the Atalantas, who were twelve seconds ahead of the Gulicks. The Columbias were some distance behind. The race down home was one of the most exciting character, as the competing boats were accompanied by about fifteen steamers, all bearing the partisans of the different crews. The cries, "Go it Haymakers," "Now, then, Atalantas;" "Bend to it Gulicks," and a thousand other phrases of similar import, were sung out in stentorian tones to cheer the workers at the oar. It was a very picturesque sight to see the boats as they passed under the rays of the setting sun, which shone on the "feathered spray" with a sparkling brilliancy. As they came down toward the stake-boat the shouts from the steamers were caught up by the crowd on shore, and reëchoed back with redoubled force. The finish was not very close, as the Mutuals won the race in exactly twenty minutes, the fastest time ever pulled on that course. The Atalantas, though beaten, were not disgraced, and came in a minute and five seconds behind them. The Gulicks came next, and the Columbias brought up the rear. Shortly after the result of the last race, the steamers returned to the foot of Christopher-street, when a heavy shower of rain set in, much to the inconvenience of the fair portion of the spectators, who got rather wet. The prizes were given out in the Atalanta boat-house after the return of all the boats. Col. BAILEY MYERS presented the gold badges and champion flag to the Mutuals, of Albany, with an appropriate speech, which was responded to by Mr. GRAVES. Hon. THOS. G. STEWART presented the punch-bowl to the Atalantas, which was the prize for the barge race. The President of the Association, Mr. D. BANKS, responded. Hon. WM. RADFORD gave the champion flag and gold badge to Mr. FEARON, the winner of the single scull race, and the gold badges for the double scull race were presented by Major-Gen. HATFIELD, of New-Jersey. Several speeches were made during the evening, and shortly afterward the meeting adjourned. The following is a summary of the racing:

DOUBLE SCULLS—PRIZE TWO GOLD BADGES.

	Min.	Sec.
Columbia, Van Raden and O'Neill	25	47
Atlantic, Spielman and Russell	28	01
Columbia, Ketchum and Knight	Not timed.	

Five entries.

EIGHT-OARED BARGES—PRIZE, SILVER PUNCH BOWL.

Atalanta—W. H. Webster, stroke; J. Ogden, I. Waterbury, W. Haddock, R. S. Churon, A. Knapp, J. H. Lindsey, A. Haddock, S. Noyes, coxswain—23 minutes, 8 seconds.

Gulick—H. Roome, stroke; I. Barrett, R. Culkin, J. Sullivan, J. Ward, J. Lawrence, W. H. Seaman, A. Handy; G. Lawrence, coxswain—23 minutes, 41 seconds.

Columbia—W. G. Knight, stroke; W. A. Martin, W. Neill, G. M. Young, C. M. Bauer, J. F. Jolly, E. R. Ketchum, H. G. Hashagen, J. Hutchison, coxswain—24 minutes, 2 seconds.

SINGLE SCULLS—PRIZE, CHAMPION FLAG AND GOLD BADGE.

	Min.	Sec.
Vesper, T. Fearon	23	10
Columbia, G. M. Young	29	30

Six entries.

SIX-OARED OUTRIGGER GIG—PRIZE, CHAMPION FLAG AND A GOLD BADGE FOR EACH OF THE WINNING CREW.

Mutuals—H. S. Truax, stroke; S. Hughes, C. S. Cook, A. P. Adams, W. H. Snyder, C. Piepenbrink, P. H. Ewing, Jr., coxswain—20 minutes.

Atalanta—George Roahr, stroke; R. Withers, E. Smith, W. C. Mainland, A. S. Swan, H. Gardner, John King, coxswain—21 minutes, 5 seconds.

Gulick—W. H. Mathews, stroke; J. Clark, J. O'Neill, J. Cosgrove, T. Moore, W. H. Spear, S. Devoe, coxswain—23 minutes, 15 seconds.

Columbia—H. R. Rough, stroke; J. C. O'Neill, P. McIncloe, W. F. Sielkin, T. Van Baden, J. A. Meredith, J. Hutchison, coxswain—25 minutes, 20 seconds.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 10—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94 for money and 94⅛ for the account.

American Securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71⅞
Atlantic and Great Western	38⅞
Erie Railway Shares	30⅞
Illinois Centrals	91

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Sept. 10.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 75⅜@75¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 10—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens steady at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	10⅝d.
Middling Orleans	10⅞d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens dull. Corn, 36s. ℔ quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat, 12s. 9d. ℔ cental for California White and 11s. 2d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 47s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Flour, 27s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 10—1:20 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds have advanced ⅛ since the opening, and are now quoted at 72.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 10—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is steady, though there is considerable activity, and the sales of the day, it is now thought, will reach 12,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Lard is firm and has advanced to 72s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 10—1:20 P. M.

Tallow is quiet. Petroleum is firm but unchanged. Sugar is quiet and steady. Linseed Oil steady.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 10.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has decreased £111,000 sterling since last week.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 10—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94 for Money, and 94⅛ for the account.

American Securities close at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71⅞
Erie Railway Shares	30⅞
Illinois Centrals	90⅞

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Sept. 10.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are dull, at 75⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 10.

The Bourse closed dull; Rentes, 70f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 10—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed steady. Prices have declined ⅛d., and are now quoted as follows:

Middling Uplands	10⅛d.
Middling Orleans	10⅝d.

The sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs and Provisions are unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is quiet at previous prices.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Sept. 10.

Petroleum has declined 25c., and is now quoted at 49f. 25c. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The Sugar market is quiet; No. 12 Dutch Standard is quoted at 8 reals per arrobe. Exchange on London 15½@16½ ℔ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 10.

FLOUR more active; Spring Extras, $7 50@$9. WHEAT in fair demand at $1 62@$1 63¾ for No. 1, and $1 55@$1 55¾ for No. 2. CORN firmer at an advance of ½c.@¾c.; sales of No. 1 at 96½c.@96¾c; No. 2 at 95c.@95½c. OATS quiet at 50½c. RYE steady and firmer at $1 21½. BARLEY firmer at an advance of 2c.@3c.; sales of No. 2 at $1 66@$1 66½. WHISKY quiet; free, $1 30. PORK quiet at $29 25; Dry Salted Shoulders nominal at 11½c. LARD firm at 19½c. BEEF CATTLE very dull and declined 15c.@25c.; Light Smooth Steers $5 50@$5 70; Good to Choice shipping $5 75@$6 75. LIVE HOGS firm; stock and light. $7@$8; Good to Choice, $9 75@$10 50. LAKE FREIGHTS quiet—Wheat to Buffalo, 10c.; Corn to Buffalo, 9c. RECEIPTS to-day—14,000 bbls. Flour, 144,000 bushels Wheat, 109,000 bushels Corn, 1.5,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—16,000 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat, 116,000 bushels Corn, 88,400 bushels Oats, 3,200 Live Hogs.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Sept. 10.

FLOUR unchanged and in good demand; sales 1,600 bbls. at $9 75@$10 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White; $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 1,080 bushels No. 1 Toledo Spring, in car lots, at $2; a cargo of No. 1 Milwaukee Club to arrive, now five days out, is offered at $1 90. CORN quiet; sales 1,450 bushels No. 1, in car lots, at $1 18. BARLEY lower; sales 25,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 70@$1 71. CORN MEAL, $2 50 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $36 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 11c.; Corn and Barley, 9½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75@$4 to the Hudson River. LAKE IMPORTS—592,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—328 bbls. Flour, 22,500 bushels Wheat, 41,300 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 20,000 bushels Barley, 1,490,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 10.

COTTON in fair demand at a decline; Middlings, 24½c.; sales, 1,311 bales; receipts, 219 bales; Sterling Bank Exchange, 157. New-York Sight Exchange par to ⅛ ℔ cent. premium. Gold, 143¾. SUGAR is slightly more active, but prices remain unchanged. MOLASSES nominal. FLOUR depressed; Superfine, $7; Treble Extra, $10; Choice, $12@$13 50. CORN—None on the landing; quoted at $1 10@$1 15. OATS steady at 65c. BRAN, $1 35. HAY dull; Prime Western, $24@$25. PORK firm at $31. BACON steady; Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. LARD firm; Tierce, 20½c.; Keg, 22½c.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Sept. 10.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 80,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels; Flour, 4,000 bbls.; SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 88,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 118,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—17c. on Wheat, 14½c. on Corn and 10c. on Oats, to New-York. FLOUR very dull and unchanged. WHEAT nominal; no demand to indicate market value. CORN quiet; sales 60,000 bushels at $1 09@$1 10. OATS weak; sales 40,000 bushels at 63c.; 30,000 bushels, seller, September, at 61½c. RYE nominal at $1 35 for Western. BARLEY dull; sales at $1 70@$1 75 according to quality. MESS PORK—Asking $31 for heavy. LARD—Asking 21c. HIGHWINES dull at $1 30.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Sept. 10.

FLOUR quiet and drooping. WHEAT firm; choice grades of Red and Spring declined 2c.; sales of White Michigan at $2 10@$2 12; White Wabash, $2 55. CORN firm and better at $1 04 for No. 1; No. 1 White, $1 05. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE steady at $1 30 for No. 1, and $1 21 for No. 2. FREIGHTS firm. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—40,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 10.

FLOUR, $9 50@$9 75 for Family. WHEAT quiet at $1 95 for No. 1 Red. CORN, dull; Mixed, 97c.@98c. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE firm at $1 38. BARLEY unchanged; Fall scarce at $2 25@$2 30. COTTON declining; Middling, nominally 26½c@27c. WHISKY, dull at 65c.@70c. MESS PORK, quiet and firm at $29. LARD, dull; sales at 19c. BACON, quiet and dull. BULK MEATS, unchanged. Gold, 144 buying. Exchange, firm.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, Sept. 10.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull at $1 67½ for No. 1, and $1 53 for No. 2. OATS steady at 52c. for No. 2. CORN nominal at 95c.@96c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 91,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Sept. 10.

COTTON dull; no sales; Middlings nominal at 26c.; receipts since the 1st inst., 118 bales; sales since the 1st inst., 66 bales; exports, coastwise, 820 bales; stock, 1,243 bales; receipts to-day, 15 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Sept. 10.

COTTON dull and entirely nominal. Receipts, 640 bales; exports, coastwise, 875 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Sept. 10.

COTTON lower, but more active; sales 128 bales; Middlings, 25c.

MOBILE, Thursday, Sept. 10.

COTTON closed quiet; Middlings, 22c.@24c.; sales, 400 bales; exports, 334 bales; receipts, 68 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

FLOUR, $5 50@$6 50. WHEAT, $1 90@$2. Legal tenders, 70¾.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 10.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25½; Reading Railroad, 44¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54¾. Gold, 144½.

[Advertisement]

The names of one thousand gentlemen who can speak from an experience of from one to nine years in regard to the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, will be sent free by applying to E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Our indefatigable and enterprising friend, KNOX, The Hatter—understand distinctly, KNOX, The Hatter—at No. 212 Broadway, is out with his Fall styles.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Circassian	Aug. 22	Bremen	New-York
Pennsylvania	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York
Napoleon III	Aug. 27	Havre	New-York
Allemannia	Aug. 28	Hamburg	New-York
Caledonia	Aug. 28	Glasgow	New-York
City of Cork	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York
Weser	Aug. 29	Bremen	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

City of London	Sept. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Columbia	Sept. 12	New-York	Liverpool

FOR VERA CRUZ AND BERMUDA.

San Francisco	Sept. 11	New-York	Vera Cruz
Fah Kee	Sept. 12	New-York	Bermuda

Departure of Foreign Mails.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *San Francisco*, close at the Post Office at 9 A. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *City of London*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail, for *paid* letters, on Pier No. 45, North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 10—*In steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Miss Hattersly, Mrs. Thorburn, Mrs. and Master Robinson, Miss Kingstone, Mr. and Mrs. James Turner, Mrs. Kane and family, Mrs Gillespie, Rev. W. M. Scott, A. D. Salomon, Mr. and Mrs. Browse, Mrs. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Joerith, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Fuhlbeck, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Rev. J. J. Fadigan, W. Servant, J. and W. Botty, Mr. Feeder, E. J. Wickman, Mr. and Master Keila, H. and C. Ludham, Mr. Campbell and servant, Mrs. Campbell, P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Elmslie and infant, and 470 in steerage.

SEPT. 10—*In steamship Allemannia, from Hamburg*—Jette Wertheimer, 7 children and 2 servants, Elise Hoffman, Fredk. Pfisterer and wife, Ludro Funke and wife, Helene Funke, Adolph Sanger, Th. Flamme, wife and daughter, H. Friedel, Frida Paepcke and child, Levi Mayer, Ad. Nasemann, Aaron Altmeyer and wife, L. Liessberger, J. Cohn, Max Cahner, Simon Bloch and wife, S. W. Williams, Babette Stern, Th. Honegger and wife, Saline Harris, Henry Steiner, Mrs. Erhardt, and others in second cabin.

In steamship Missouri, from Havana—H. Murphy, 2 daughters and 2 servants, E. Salomon, B. de la Rionda, A. Fernandes, P. Fernandes, Wm. Smith, Felix Garcia, A. V. Sanches, Manario Veves, S. Smith, Juan Ballestre, Jose R. Tajoda and wife, Jose Lopez a del Paso, Frederico Kohloz, Mrs. Muro, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Hernandes and 2 children, A. Baez, Mrs. M. Kanez, A. Diaz, Carlos Mercenit, Virgilio Ayabal, R. M. Montenegro, F. Semas.

In steamship Gulf City, from Charleston—Mr. and Mrs. Nierman, Dr. Thomas W. Poop, B. Van Voorheis, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, H. H. Perry, R. Fisher.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 36	Sun sets	6 16	Moon rises	12 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	2 42	Gov. Island	3 31	Hell Gate	4 53

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Hansa, (N. G.,) Brickenstein, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia; Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames & Co.; San Francisco, Deakin, Vera Cruz and Sisal, F. Alexandre & Son; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Hatteras, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.

Barks F. Pirandello, (Ital.,) Todara, Dunkirque, H. Baetjer & Co.; Damon, Wilkins, Buenos Ayres R. W. Ropes & Co.; Minnie, (N. G.,) Stinkel, Stettin, H. Koop & Co.

Brigs W. W. Lord, (Br.,) McLeod, St. John's, N. F., R. P. Currie; Bride, (Br.,) Brooks, Curacao, Dovale & Co.; Frutlamolo, (Ital.,) Monastene, Cadis, A. P. Agresti; Mariposa, Leighton, Little Glace Bay Simpson & Clapp; Neponset, Tracy, Glace Bay, Miller & Houghton; Omega, (Br.,) McInnis, Cow Bay, C. B. Swain; Memphis, (Br.,) Sanford, Cow Bay, H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schooners Gold Hunter, (Br.,) Price, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Senator, Faulkner, Boston, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Susan Stetson, Baker, South Amboy, Miller & Houghton; Lena Hume, Appleby, Bangor, John Boynton's Son & Co.; Mary Ellen, Hubbard, Norfolk, A. Hampson; Ocean Star, Kennedy, Portland, R. P. Buck & Co.; Mary H. Wescott, Gandy, Washington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; T. G. Davis, Doane, Point au Petre, H. A. Vatable & Co.; Emma, (Br.,) Godfrey, St. Stephen's, G. Boardman; M. B. Mahoney, Coffin, Boston, Snow & Richardson.

Arrived.

Steamship Allemannia, (N. G.,) Bardua, Hamburg Aug. 26, via Southampton 28th, with mdse. and 507 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had strong westerly winds on the passage. Sept. 1, lat. 50 20, lon. 28, spoke ship Jacob Stamler, from Havre for New-York, 8th, lat. 40 48, lon. 65, passed bark Johanne Maria, (N. G.,) bound W. Same day, lat. 40 55, lon. 63 12, passed steamship Arago, hence for Bremen. 9th, lat. 40 30, lon. 69 15, passed steamship Germania, hence for Hamburg. Same time, passed steamship City of Washington, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Missouri, Palmer, Havana Sept. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Experienced strong northeasterly winds nearly the entire passage. Senr. Francisco Yetterondo, a passenger, died of consumption Aug. 31, on the outward passage.

Steamship Gulf City, Stewart, Galveston Aug. 28, via Key West Sept. 3, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Left at Key West, steamship Gen. Meade, ready for sea, awaiting a decision of the court.

Steamship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool Aug. 26, via Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and 510 passengers to National Steamship Co. Experienced southerly winds throughout the passage. Aug. 30, lat. 48 36, lon. 20 58, exchanged signals with the Br. bark "Omyse," bound E.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Metis, Gale, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Old Colony, Grindle, Talcahuano, Chili, 73 ds., with copper ore, wool, sperm oil to Fabbri & Chauncey. Had heavy, tempestuous weather on the Chili coast. July 27, lat. 40 31 S., lon. 42 W., experienced a terrible N. E. gale of 40 hours' duration, when the wind suddenly shifted to N. W., blowing a hurricane two hours; then again moderating to a gale, which lasted eight hours longer. During this fearful gale of 50 hours' duration, with a tremendous sea, the ship only made one inch of water. July 30, lat. 37 40 S., lon. 36 06 W., experienced a fearful whirlwind lasting two hours, wind flying around the compass every five minutes, and it was impossible to keep the ship from getting aback every ten minutes. This wind excited a terrible sea after driving the ship's stern into it. Broke rudder, but sustained no other damage, all sails being furled but lower maintopsail and foretopmast staysail. Had the ship not been sound and stanch she must have foundered. The Old Colony was 21 ds. to Cape Horn, from thence 26 ds. to the Equator, crossing the line in lon. 34 40. Sept. 8, lat. 38 07, lon. 73 23, passed a large spherical buoy adrift painted black top with a white stripe and a red bottom.

Brig Ann Middleton, (of Whitehaven,) Mossop, Rio de Janeiro, 4? ds., with hides and rosewood to L. E. Amsinck & Co.; vessel to Geo. S. Bulley.

Ship Progress, Woodward, Liverpool 45 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. Has been 14 ds. west of the Banks, and had heavy N. N. W. winds most of the passage. Aug. 6, lat. 50 20, lon. 21 0 carried away jibboom during a heavy gale from W. N. W. Aug. 27, lat. 46, lon. 50 50, lost maintopgallantmast during a heavy squall from N. E.

Ship Fearnought, (of Liverpool,) Jones, Calcutta April 19, with mdse. and 3 passengers to Haskell & Co. May 26, crossed the equator in the Indian Ocean; July 15, passed Cape of Good Hope; called at St. Helena, leaving again July 30; crossed the equator in the Atlantic in lon. 31, and carried the trades up to 35 N.; the last few days had variable winds, otherwise had fine weather the entire passage. Sept. 5, spoke bark Paladin, of Buenos Ayres, bound S.

Bark Tavistock, (of Shields,) Tate, Shanghae April 20, with teas to master. Passed Tangiers June 2; rounded the Cape of Good Hope July 21, and crossed the equator Aug. 17, in lon. 32 30; had fine weather and calms the greater part of the passage.

Bark Silas Fish, Brand, San Francisco 142 ds., with mdse. to Sutton & Co.—vessel to J. D. Fish & Co. Experienced heavy weather in the South Pacific; passed Cape Horn July 3, crossed the equator Aug. 7, in lon. 37; thence had light winds and calms.

Brig Triton, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Larkin, Fajardo, P. R., 23 ds., with molasses to Morrison & Phillips. Has had moderate weather and calms for 12 ds. after leaving Fajardo. Sept. 2, lat. 34, lon. 70 passed a Br. bark, name unknown, steering W.

Brig Little Fury, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cunningham, Buenos Ayres 46 ds., Montevideo 43 ds., with hides, wool and 3 passengers to to N. T. Heney. Had fine weather the entire passage; crossed the equator Aug. 15, in lon. 37. Steamer Yi arrived at Montevideo July 26, and proceeded to Buenos Ayres.

Brig Saxon, (of St. John, N. B.,) Green, Glace Bay, C. B., 8 ds., with coal and codliver oil to R. P. Curry. Had light variable winds and fogs the entire passage. Sld. in co. with bark Anna Baker, for New-York.

Brig Braziliianeren, (Norw.,) Petersen, Rio Janeiro 60 ds., with coffee to John S. Wright.

Brig Afton, (of St. John, N. B.,) Fitchet, Turk's Island 17 ds., with salt to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig George, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Graham, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Neva, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Sullis, Guayama, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Morrison & Phillips.

Brig Anna Cecilia, (Dutch,) Gnodde, Maracaibo 25 ds., with coffee, cocoa and fustic to Schmillinsky, Lotz & Co.

Brig Ruth, (of London,) Dyer, Rio Janeiro July 7, with coffee and 3 passengers to Dennistoun & Co.

Brig Camille, (Br.,) Tarnise, Caibarien 14 ds., in ballast to Fowler & Jova.

Brig Chimberazo, (of Boston,) Cook, New-Orleans 21 ds., with lumber to Furner & Preston.

Brig Mary Lowell, Nickerson, Halifax, N. S., 7 ds., to L. Wilson.

Brig Flora Delmar, Pettis, Windsor, N. S., 8 days, with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Mary Grace, Pettis, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Isaac & Co.

Brig W. Flint, Post, Cow Bay, 14 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig American Union, Smith, Boston, to Devoe & Pratt's Oil Works.

Schr. Grasmere, (of St. Thomas,) Inag, Maracaibo 34 ds., with coffee and fustic to Schmillinsky, Lotz & Co.—vessel to Peniston & Co. Had light winds and calms; been 3 dy. N of Hatteras.

Schr. Mary Eveline, Petit, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. S. C. Evans, Hammond, Baltimore, with coal to Abbott & Co.

Schr. Stampede, Straten, Franklin, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. C. Tilden, Davy, Ellsworth, with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Hattie A. Butler, Strickland, Portland, Conn., for Washington.

Schr. M. S. Hathaway, Cole, Two River, N. S., with piles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. J. W. Allen, Doane, Port Caledonia, C. B., with coal to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Hannah F. Baker, Kelley, Glace Bay 8 ds., with coal to C. R. Swain.

Schr. Sea Queen, Wooster, Franklin, with lumber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Delaware, Wood, Ellsworth, with lumber to John Boynton's Sons & Co.

Schr. Helen Halway, Brown, Glace Bay, with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Flanders, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Nautilus, Ham, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Colonel Jones, Strang, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Julia A. Rich, Patten, Ellsworth, with lumber to S. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Susan & Mary, Keane, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. W. H. Mailer, Murde, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Lochiel, Haskell, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Martin Van Buren, Harding, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. Laconia, Hall, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Wm. R. Gunn, Bearse, Cape Ann.

Schr. Pell S. C. Vought, Halleck, Oldfield, for Troy.

Schr. Charger, Mahan, Providence.

Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Mills, Boston.

Schr. Veto, Harrington, Thomaston.

Schr. J. A. Freeman, Eldred, Providence.

Schr. Sharpshooter, Bridgeport.

Schr. Pallas, French, Norwich.

Schr. Willard, Caswell, Newport.

Schr. Pinta, Whalen, Newport.

Schr. Senator Grimes, Gove, Providence.

Schr. Louis Gray, Lovell, Boston, for Newburg.

Schr. Mystery, Hurst, Providence.

Schr. Spray, Martin, Norwich, for Trenton.

Schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Lincoln, New-Bedford.

Schr. Honest Abe, Conery, Gardiner.

Schr. Milton, Freeman, Providence.

Schr. Hesperus, Conery, Providence.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Crosby, Gloucester.

Schr. Jane, Hall, Wester y.

Schr. America, Reynolds, Bristol.

Schr. Lodovick Bill, Ely, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Diadem, Chase, Newport, for Rondout.

Schr. Geo. Gilman, Gardner, Mystic.

Schr. Juno, Metcalf, Rockland.

Schr. Bello, Howen, Augusta, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River.

Schr. Cocia, West, New-Bedford.

Schr. Isaac Hinckley, Wa..., Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, S. W., light.

Sailed.

Steamships Hansa, for Bremen; Tripoli, for Liverpool; Morro Castle, for Havana; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Hatteras, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 10—Arr. brigs A. J. Ross, from Georgetown; Peri, from Philadelphia; Mary E. Thompson, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 10—Arr. schrs. E. Richardson, from New-York; W. H. Beebe, New-York.

Sld. schr. W. B. Mann, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 10—Passed in Baltimore, brig Mozart, from Rio; schr. Peerless, from Porto Rico.

Passed out—Ship Annapolis, for Liverpool; barks Adelaide, for Rio; Grafin Knyphausen, for Cadiz; schr. F. H. Plummer, for Barbados.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 10—Sld. steamships Herman Livingston, for New-York; America, for Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9—Cld. ships Oorseman, for Liverpool, with 20,000 sacks of wheat; Erycina, for Cork, with 19,5 0 sacks of wheat.

Sld. ships Robin Hood, for New-York; Galatea, for Hong Kong.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Sept. 9.—The steamship Eagle, from New-York Sept. 3, arrived at this port early this morning.

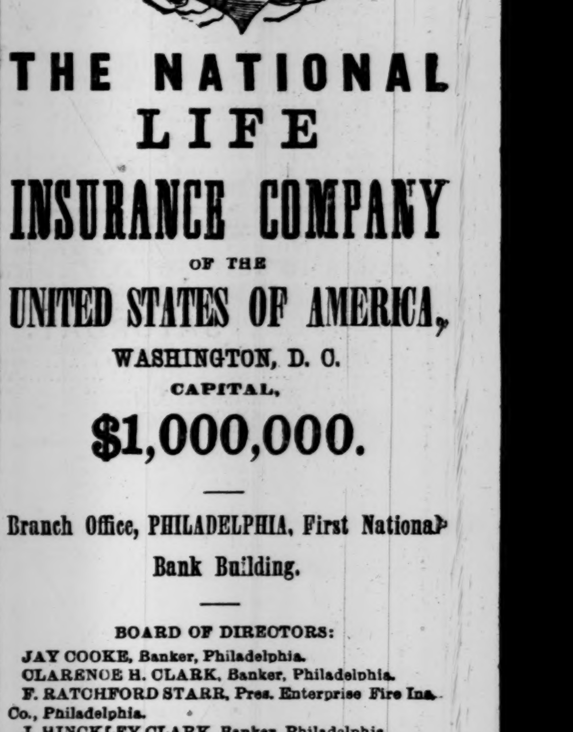
At Fajardo, P. R., Aug. 17, schr. Peerless, Patterson, for Baltimore in 2 days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 10.—The steamship Denmark, Capt. Thomson, of the National line, which left New-York Aug. 29, arrived at this port to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Sept. 10.—The steamship Europa, from New-York Aug. 29, arrived in the Clyde to-day.



THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

Branch Office, PHILADELPHIA, First National Bank Building.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JAY COOKE, Banker, Philadelphia.
CLARENCE H. CLARK, Banker, Philadelphia.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, Pres. Enterprise Fire Ins. Co., Philadelphia.
J. HINCKLEY CLARK, Banker, Philadelphia.
GEORGE F. TYLER, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM MOORHEAD, Banker, Philadelphia.
HENRY D. COOKE, Banker, Washington.
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner Internal Revenue, Washington.
WM. E. CHANDLER, late Assistant Secretary of Treasury, Washington.
JOHN D. DEFREES, Public Printer, Washington.
EDWARD DODGE, Banker, New-York.
H. C. FAHNESTOCK, Banker, New-York.

OFFICERS:

CLARENCE H. CLARK, President.
HENRY D. COOKE, Vice-President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman of Finance and Executive Committee.
EMERSON W. PEET, Secretary and Actuary.
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Secretary.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.

The advantages offered by this Company are:

It is a National Company, Chartered by Special Act of Congress, 1868.

A Paid-up Capital of $1,000,000.

It Offers Low Rates of Premium.

It Furnishes Larger Insurance than other Companies for the Same Money.

It is Definite and Certain in its Terms.

It is a Home Company in Every Locality.

Its Policies are Exempt from Attachment.

There are No Unnecessary Restrictions in the Policies.

Every Policy is Non-Forfeitable.

Policies may be Taken which Pay to the Insured their full Amount and Return all the Premiums, so that the Insurance Costs only the Interest on the Annual Payments.

Policies will be Issued that will Pay to the Insured during Life an Annual Income of One-Tenth the Amount Named in the Policy.

No Extra Rate is Charged for Risks upon the Lives of Females.

It Insures not to Secure Dividends, but at so Low a Cost that Dividends will be Impossible.

A LOCAL AGENT IS WANTED in every county, and applications from competent parties for such agencies, with suitable indorsements, should be addressed to the Company's General Agents only in their respective districts.

Circulars, pamphlets, and full particulars given on application at the office of the Company in this City, at

No. 1 Nassau-st.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

General Agents for New-York State and Northern New-Jersey.

Applications will be received for Individual Agencies in the City of New-York.

MANAGERS:

J. U. ORVIS. D. C. WHITMAN.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia,

General Agents for Pennsylvania and Southern New-Jersey.

JAY COOKE & CO., Washington,

General Agents for District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia.

LOOK AT THE PRICES OF

White French China,

ALL OF THE NEW PLAIN SHAPES.

Dinner sets, 130 pieces	$30 00.	Send for list
Tea sets, 44 pieces	7 00.	
Dinner plates, ℔ dozen	2 50.	
Tea Plates, ℔ dozen	1 80.	
Cups and saucers, ℔ dozen, 24 pieces	2 50.	
Water goblets, ℔ dozen	2 30.	Good article

Gold band and fancy-colored tea sets from $10 to $15. WHITE PARISIAN STONE CHINA DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS at equally low rates. CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA TRAYS, CUT AND PRESSED GLASS, &c., &c.

Orders sent by mail will be promptly filled and forwarded, by express or otherwise, to all parts of the country, and money collected on delivery.

WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, (only store,) Middle of the Cooper Institute Block, New-York City.

Remember WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle of the block.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, Kentucky and Missouri Lotteries. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, Post Office Box No. 4,264. No. 78 Broadway.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in Royal Havana and all legalized lotteries. JACOB CLUTE, Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 159 Fulton-st.